JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,524—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895.

MBAY BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIET

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says :—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
BV.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO .... 12th Dec. 1895,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. "AJMIR," wrecked off Satpattee, are hereby informed that all the CARGO that could be RECOVERED from the wreck has been brought down to Bombay and is lying at the Carnac Bunder. The owners of such CARGO are, therefore, requested to sign the average bonds at the Office of the undersigned at Elphinstone Circle, and take DELIVERY of the CARGO without delay, otherwise they will be held responsible for all Godown Rent, Hamallage, &c., incurred in respect thereof.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i. e. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.
Bombay, 29th October, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, about the 7th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 12th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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TREACHER & CO., LD., HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HATS AND HELMETS.
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST END SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS.
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS,
TOWELS AND SHEETING.
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
OXFORD & COLOURED PRINT SHIRTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.
MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

LADIES' SOLA HATS, TRIMMED	from Rs.	3-8
GENTLEMEN'S SUN HATS	,, ,,	4-8
SUN UMBRELLAS	,, ,,	4-0
RESAIS AND PILLOWS	,, ,,	5-0
TIFFIN BASKETS	,, ,,	2-8

LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NEW MILLINERY,
LATEST PARISIAN
NOVELTIES
NOW ON VIEW
INSPECTION INVITED.
BOMBAY.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID.

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARS SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE BERKEFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID
INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!! TO-DAY!!!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
NEW MILLINERY,
COMPRISING NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.,
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A MEDICINE CHEST

IS not necessary for everyday use in large towns and populous places where Drugs may be freely obtained, but the possession of a suitable one becomes essential when you get out of the beaten track of civilisation, —and more especially so in tropical climates, when a delay of quite short duration in the application of remedies may have fatal consequences.

KEMP and Co. have an enormous Stock of Medicine Chests of every Size, Shape, Kind and Price—filled and empty—and will send Price List or Quotation with pleasure. Chests Suitable for the Household, Travellers, Sportsmen, Plantations, Stores, Captains, Explorers, Jails, and in short—for every possible purpose. Chests specially designed and filled for particular journeys and periods as desired.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING
AND
PURE.
THE AERATED WATERS
manufactured by
KEMP & Co., LD.,
EXCEL

over those of other makers, owing to the attention and care given to their manufacture by the large experienced Staff employed by the Company in this branch.

The Purity of the Water is secured by a perfect system of filtration, and all materials, essences and ingredients are of the finest qualities procurable, whilst the process of manufacture is scientifically

UP TO DATE.

	per doz.
Soda, Potash and Aerated Waters	As. 12
All other Kinds	Re. 1

delivered free in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.
SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S.S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 8th November, 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Sailing Association will be held at the Port Office, Ballard Road, at 5 P.M., WEDNESDAY, 6th November, 1895. Gentlemen interested in Yacht and Boat Sailing are invited to attend.

MAURICE BEAN, Commdr., R. I. M.,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th December, 1895, for supply to the Government Medical Store of—

Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.
Miscellaneous Articles.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
Field Equipment.

more or less, as per Schedule, and the Tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

The term "more" includes the supply of Stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the Contract and Form of Contract-Deed can be obtained on application to the Medical Storekeeper, Madras Command.

S. L. DOBIE, Surgn-Lt.-Col.
Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Madras Command.

NOTICE.
B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TEAK LOGS TIMBER.

MANAGER and Engineer-in-Chief B. G. J. P. Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for about 400 Tons of First-Class Rangoon or Moulmein Teak.

Sizes not to be less than ten inches square by twenty feet in length, but when the square dimensions exceed sixteen inches then the minimum length may be sixteen feet. About ½ (half) quantity is required in light logs and ½ (half) in heavy logs.

Also for 50 tons best "English." teak squares.

Rates to be intimated direct to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief up to 9th November, 1895, in sealed letters addressed to him at Ghadechi.

Rates should be quoted for delivery free of all charges on Bhownagar Bunder per ton of 50 cubic feet.

The logs should be free of Suncracks, Shakes, Sap, knots and other defects.

The logs will be inspected and passed in Bombay by the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent or other Officer of the Railway, before shipment to Bhownagar.

Payment for Logs will be made after their arrival and acceptance at Bhownagar Bunder, where delivery should be made within ten days after the timber is passed in Bombay.

Tenders must be accompaneid by the Specifications of shipments showing clearly what the timber is and of what consignment.

A deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes or Government papers as Earnest-Money to accompany each Tender, and further deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required from the accepted Tenderer for due fulfillment of Contract.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Acting Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.
Ghadechi, 31st Oct, 1895.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available:—

		Per dozen. Rs.	a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at............	1	0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at............	5	0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 36 in. at............	6	0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at............	3	0

All of guaranteed durability.

For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTISTIC STYLE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., the very valuable Oriental style artistic furniture made at the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, consisting of large cabinets, devonports, wardrobes, almyras, wall brackets, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, dining tables, rocking chairs, teapoys, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN PONIES AND HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Lockseley Hall," Byculla, opposite Byculla Club, the following Arab and Persian and waler horses:—

1 bay Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 do. do. 13-3, 5 years do. do.
1 do. do. 13-3, 5 years do. do.
1 do. do. 13-3¼, 6 years do. do.
1 grey do. 13-3, 6 years, do. do.
1 do Arab galloway, 13-2, 6 years do. do.
(property of up-country officers.)
1 bay Arab, galloway, 14, 5 years, broken to saddle, carries a Lady.
1 grey Persian horse, 15, 6 years, broken to saddle.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14¼, 6 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 do. do. 14, 5 years, trained to racing.
1 chestnut do. 14, 5 years, broken to saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, 16, 7 years, broken to single and double harness.
1 bay waler horse, 16, aged, do. do.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2 do. do.
1 bay Persian horse, 15-2 do. do.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Shimizu and Co., consisting of large and small Satsuma vases, bronze gongs, silk table covers, beaded pattee, hanging and silk wall screens, rich silk table covers, Japanese cabinets, trays, armours, whatnots, earthen and porcelain ware, cupboards, silk fans, figure toys, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 4, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned cases of wines and spirits to close account—

30 cases 20 dozen Scotch Highland whisky.
18 " 18 " quarts portwine No. 1.
14 " 28 " pints portwine No. 1.
21 " 18 " sherry.
10 " 40 " Pilsener beer.
10 " 10 " still hock (Treiser).
4 " 4 " German wine.

These will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 double barrel 500 Express Rifle by Albert Greener.
1 double barrel central fire 12 bore gun by Williams and Powell.
18 bales, each 5 cwts, 25 by 30, strawboards 8·12 and 16 oz. per sheet.

On account of the concerned—

Large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, gilt pier tables with pier glasses, gilt couches with silk lining, blackwood couches and chairs with silk lining, bentwood and teak wood chairs, pier tables, argand lamps, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, plates, knives, forks and spoons, wall shades, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Currimbhoy Jewajee,

20 bundles spring steel.

On account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee, ex Rheinfels.—

951—M K—22 bales, each 5 reams, blue packing paper, 27 by 40.

On account of the concerned ex. s. s. Tokio—

12 Z—1198—1 bale straw boards.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the partners in the late firm of Sulleyman Hajee Ally and Co.

T H B C—2527—418-19—2 cases coatings and broadcloth ex Clan Murray.
986-7—2 cases coatings and broadcloth, ex s. s. Kirby Hall.
1741—376-6—2 cases black cloth, ex s. s. Persia.
1568—369-71—3 cases cotton flannel, ex s. s. Clan Macintyre.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 dog-cart with pony and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, Fort, above Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany cottage pianoforte by Monington and Weston, marble clock, pictures, wearing apparel, fowls, ducks, geese, flower pots, &c., the property of the late J. G. BROMLEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 10 BALES STRAWBOARDS

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indenter Juggimal Bhooloomal, Delhi, ex s. s. Baroda.

1425—11-20—10 bales each 5 cwts strawboards, 25 by 30 ins., 8, 12 and 16 ozs. and 2 lbs. per sheet.

SALE OF 14 BALES GREY PRINTERS AND 10 BALES GREY CHUDDERS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Geerjashunker Vujeshunker and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dossabhai Thackersey.

R 25, 82, 97, 98, } 7 bales 2066 pieces grey printers 20
C G 149, 167, 168 } inches, 28 to 28½ yards No. 83.
83, 84, 101, 102, } 7 bales 2051 pieces grey printers 20
127, 148, 166 } inches 28 to 28½ yards No. 89.
4 bales 2000 chudders 4 yards 35 inches No. 225.
2 " 800 " 4½ " 38 " No. 281.
1 " 300 " 5 " 40 " No. 1000.
1 " 300 " 5½ " 42 " No. 461.
2 " 1000 " 4 " 36 " No. 201.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Hajee Ismael Joosub Lacca, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Musjid, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, and the following days, SALE commencing at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Hajee Esmael Joosub Lacca, consisting of superior black and dark-blue broad cloth, superior dark-blue and black Venetian coating, and single and double width Scotch coating, single and double width cashmere, stripe flannel, silk stripe woollen serge, single width white serge, black and colored Italian twill and plain shikar cloth, white cotton corduroy, cotton check, black and coloured calico, blue serge, stripe cotton flannel, gold and silver laces and braid, French canvas, buttons, hooks and eyes, shirts, collars, neckties, silk braid, felt hats, tweed caps, helmets, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood furniture designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters under the owner's supervision, such as drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers suitable for big halls, mahogany revolving top office tables, elegant single and double aimyras, bric-a-brac sofas, corner cabinets, easy and light chairs, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, Bombay—

46 cases sewing machines:

These machines will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 4, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARAWAYSEED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. Toeppen and Co. in Kalyan Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

176 bags carawayseed.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FILES.

On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Allibhoy—

Ex. s. s. "Wistow Hall."
B S D—7724-52—19 casks old files.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case cotton velveteen fents.
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
1 bale grey tea-cloth.
2 bales grey jacconetts.
1 case coloured prints fents.
1 case white shirtings.
1 case white nainsooks.

On account of the concerned—

A small invoice of spring alpaca and imitation silk umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim—

1 case carbolic soap.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 4, 1895.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..................	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.................	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............	4,500,000 =	"	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000 =	"	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to give notice that I [illegible] THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICES, [illegible] Medows Street to No. 32, HORNBY ROAD, First [illegible] Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s New Premises.

JAMES [illegible]E,
Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

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TUKINA, Bazar [illegible],
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE [illegible].
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

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Chief Agents

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For Rates apply to the Agents,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A., of C. M. S. 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, adjourned meeting, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Wistow Hall left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Mazagon will, be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Tuesday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Friday, about noon, the French mail steamer La Seyne was going up the harbour, when she accidentally ran down, a prow, No. 2395 that was proceeding empty to the steam-ship Mecca. The crew, consisting of six persons, were picked up by the Port Trust launch, and the prow was towed ashore to the Ballard Pier basin.

COWARDLY ACT.—Rahimtoola Oomer, a Mahomedan, residing at Colaa Moholla, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, that his daughter, aged eight years, was playing in front of his house on the previous day, when a Mahomedan enticed her away to the Victoria Road, at Byculla, and having robbed her there of her ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 90, absconded, leaving the girl alone there.

A EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, John Berryman, employed by Messrs. Latham and Co., was brought up on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 100, belonging to his employers. The accused was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Webb on the previous day, on the application of Mr. John Humphreys, of Messrs. Latham and Co. The case was remanded until to-day, to be disposed of by Mr. Webb. In the meantime the accused was ordered to be liberated on bail, himself in Rs. 250, and a surety for a like amount.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr Nanseybhoy Khairaj, the elder brother of Mr Rahimtoola Khairaj, a member of the Corporation, at the age of sixty, at his residence at Pedar road. The deceased was a wealthy Khoja merchant and a leading member of his community. He had been for some days past suffering from paralytic stroke, to which he succumbed on Friday. His body was brought down to his family house at Khoja street. His funeral was attended by a very large circle of relatives and friends. Out of respect to his memory, the Grain Bunder and Khoja institutions were closed during the day. He was a man of genial and amiable disposition and was ever ready and willing to help the needy.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Thakordwar Road, on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Mariam, aged eighty years, residing at that locality. For the last six months the deceased, who was very weak on account of her old age, had been subject to fever and diarrhœa and was very childish. She used to sleep outside the house, and on Friday evening about 10 o'clock she was seen sitting on the bed. On the following morning she was found missing from bed, and on a search being made for her, her body was discovered floating on the surface of the water in a well close by the house. The police were informed, and her body was removed. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

ST. ANTHONY'S INSTITUTION.—It is gratifying to hear that this school, which was handed over in June 1894 to his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun by the then Managing Committee, has since made rapid strides both in the number of pupils and in the quality of instruction. The Educational Inspector, S. D., who inspected the school on the 23rd October last, has made a satisfactory report which closes in this manner: "The school no doubt is growing fast under the best management of the Rev. M. J. R. Carvalho, the Principal of the school, who has been in charge of it only for a year and a-half. Additional accommodation is badly wanted, and it is not known why this important Portuguese school should not have a building of its own. Unless some steps are taken in this direction further admission will have to be stopped altogether."

SUICIDE OF A MUNICIPAL LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Baboo Baloo, aged sixty years, a municipal labourer, residing at Moogbhat. The deceased, who was said to be a little in debt, returned home from work on Thursday afternoon, when his wife served him with food, but he refused to take it, stating that it was stale, and he left on night duty without taking food. Baloo did not return home on the following morning as usual, and was found lying unconscious in Pakmodia street, at 2 p. m., on Friday. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He remained in the hospital under treatment, but never again came to himself, and died on Friday evening. The evidence of a licensed opium vendor showed that the deceased purchased on Friday morning about half-a-tola of opium for two annas from a shop at Erskine Road. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide with opium.

PICK-POCKETS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Williamson charged two Mahomedans, named Cassam Nabee and Dadookhan Aniff, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 5, the property of Mooshah Bogah, a Borah from Broach. On Thursday afternoon, complainant, a new arrival in Bombay, went to see the Victoria Gardens, in company of two friends, and while he was standing near a tiger cage, the first accused put his hands into complainant's pocket, and having removed the purse, passed it to his comrade, the second accused. Complainant, feeling something near the pocket, turned round and saw accused handing over the purse to his companion. With the assistance of his friend he arrested both the accused and made them over to the police, who on searching the person of No. 2 recovered the purse with the money. Accused denied the offence, stating that they never stole the purse, and that they went there to see her Majesty's Gardens. The magistrate remarked that they should now go to see her Majesty's common jail for a period of one month.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.—Mr. Allan O. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Koonun, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, was alleged to have been murdered by her husband Mooradeen Roshan on the night of the 19th ultimo, in the room of a chawl at Madanpoora. The deceased was found doubled up in the bath-room with her throat cut. The accused Mooradeen was subsequently arrested at Igatpuri and brought down to Bombay by the police. He then pointed out the spot where he had concealed the knife, which was discovered by the police. After the evidence of all the witnesses had been recorded by the coroner, accused Mooradeen made a long statement, in which he absolutely denied the offence, and alleged that after he had been brought to Bombay, he was tortured by the police to confess the murder, which he had never committed. The coroner having summed up the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the accused, Mooradeen Roshan, who was formally committed by the coroner to the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

FIRE AT THE MOOLJI JETHA MARKET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a good deal of confusion and excitement was caused amongst the piece-goods shop-keepers at the Moolji Jetha Market by the circulation of a report that a fire had broken out in a shop in the market, belonging to a Parsee, named Kawasji Temoolji. The market manual was without any delay set to work vigorously, and the hose was carried through the narrow lane to the burning shop with much difficulty, caused by the confused shop-keepers, who were engaged with all their energy in removing the goods and closing their shops. The fire was extinguished within a few minutes, but the water was still poured on the piecegoods to extinguish the smouldering embers. The shops in the locality were then re-opened and business was resumed. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 2,000, the damage by water being greater than by fire, and it is not covered by insurance. The fire was alleged to have been caused by incendiarism. The damaged goods were subsequently removed by the owner to another pla,ce and the shop was thoroughly overhauled.

LADIES' CONCERT AT THE B. V. A. CLUB.—A most interesting and varied programme was provided for the members of the B. V. Artillery Club in connection with the ladies' concert which came off last Saturday. The programme opened with an overture by Mr. Mason, who played in his usually good style, and was duly applauded for his execution. Gunner Mayall, who has a very powerful bass voice, sang "Father O'Flynn" to the satisfaction of his audience. In the second part of the programme he sang "Good Company," and was encored for the same. Gunner Quinney, who seems to be the life of the club, treated the audience to a couple of his charming comic songs. He sang "I am one of the boys" and "Our John nies" in good style, and had to respond to an *encore*. Miss Medcalf rendered the "Flight of Ages" and "Sunshine Above" in nice style, and was loudly applauded and *encored*. Gunner De Freece, who is both a singer and reciter, treated the audience to a song and a recitation. He sang "Loosiana Loo," and as an *encore* gave a short but appreciative recitation. "Coster's Murver" was sung in character by Mr. S. Cohn. Bombardier Coates sang "Beauty's Eyes" and "Tom Bowling" nicely, and his fine tenor voice was heard to perfection. He was also *encored*. Mrs. Flynn's rendering of "Needles and Pins" charmed the audience immensely, and she had to respond to an undeniable *encore* by singing an equally appreciative song. In the second part of the programme she sang "The Grey Mare," for which she received the same reception as she did in her first song. Mr. Gunning amused the audience a great deal by his song. Gunner De Freece sang nicely in the second part of the programme, and was entrusted with "Dandy Coloured Coon." Major Roughton was present throughout the concert, and was pleased with the entertainment, and encored most of the songs, more especially those by the lady singers.

THE PARSEE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

DR. TEMULJEE B. NARIMAN, honorary chief physician of the Parsee Maternity Hospital, publishes in the Gujeratee journals an appeal to his co-religionists for additional help to an institution, the success of which has been the object of the philanthropic labour of himself and his wife for many years. Before the last meeting of the managing committee of the hospital, Dr. Temuljee placed an account of its working for the first six months following its removal into the new premises on the Esplanade Estate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, from which it appears that the Parsee community is now fully convinced of its usefulness and of the untold benefits it confers upon its members. Although at present some thirty-two women are admitted every month into the hospital, many more have to be refused admittance for want of accommodation. The new building has cost a sum of Rs. 1,01,000, that is Rs. 26,000 for the land purchased from Government, and Rs. 75,000 for the structure. The furniture, &c., cost another sum of Rs. 6,000, the result being that there is a deficit of Rs. 7,500, which the present appeal is expected to supply. Money is also wanted for ordinary repairs and other expenses. Since the hospital has now become a permanent institution, women suffering from various ailments will not fail to seek its benefits. For the separate accommodation of women in a serious condition, there is urgent necessity for the provision of three or four more rooms; and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from some benevolent member of the community is expected to supply this want immediately. There is also urgent need for a house surgeon whose services should be available at the premises at all hours of the night and day; and money is wanted for providing residential quarters for him. Dr. Temuljee has registered applications from 356 women for admission into the new hospital up to date, of whom 240 have already received its benefits. Eighty of these have been registered as free admissions, to all of whom Dr. Temuljee would not, owing to the want of funds, have been able to extend the benefits of the institution but for the generous patronage of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and but for which he would have been compelled to disappoint several poor and needy applicants. Those who complained that the benefits of the hospital were not extended to poor and deserving applicants have been an opportunity of exercising their benevolent instincts; for a contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the funds will entitle them to send a poor and deserving woman once a year to the institution free of charge. If in connection with joyous and mournful occasions, Parsee ladies and gentlemen would make it a point to send contributions to the hospital as they at present send to other institutions, they would reap the reward of supplying the wants of such a useful and beneficent institution like the maternity hospital, and of saving the lives of many women and children of their community. That it has been the means of saving many lives annually, those who have watched the working of the institution are fully aware. In a recent case, a young lady remained at the hospital in serious jeopardy of her life for two entire days. An operation was deemed imperative, but owing to the complete exhaustion of the patient and other causes, its result was looked to with the gravest apprehensions. The lives of the mother and child were despaired of by her relations. They saw before them a domestic calamity which almost angelic care and the highest medical skill only could avert. But Dr. Temuljee was equal to the occasion. With that philanthropic love of saving life which has been the prominent characteristic of his connection with the hospital, he worked night and day in saving the life of the lady and her child. He held a committee of consultation with his colleagues, Dr. J. C. Lilacowalla, Dr. D. B. Master, and Dr. D. R. Gazdar; and in the result, both the mother and child were rescued from imminent death. But the happy result was due to Dr. Temuljee's unceasing labour and solicitude, for two days and nights. He cheerfully sacrificed even his personal comforts; and as a reward he has had the satisfaction of saving two human lives. The matrons of the hospital and their assistant, like the sisters of mercy that they are, caught the spirit of his enthusiasm, and they contributed to the happy result. But this is an illustrative notice of one out of many similar cases which constantly occur in the hospital. Those who have occasion to visit the hospital, and know something of the regularity, care, and precision of its internal working, will cheerfully endorse the correctness of this statement. It, therefore, becomes the primary duty of every Zoroastrian, who has the means, to contribute his or her mite to extend the usefulness of an institution which, under a physician like Dr. Temuljee, has been and is constantly the means of saving the lives of many women and children of their community.

SMART WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Bangalore, was the scene of a very smart wedding on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, between Miss Lilian Beatrice Rice, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rice, of "Pen Rhiw," Bangalore, and Surgeon-Captain Thomas Wykes Gibbard, Army Medical Staff. The Rev. Frank Penny officiated, and the service was fully choral. Surgeon-Major Lucas acted as best man. The church was very prettily decorated with lilies, chrysanthemums, roses, and maiden-hair fern, the arrangement being the handiwork of the bride's young friends. The bride wore a rich dress of white duchesse satin with brocade train trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms. Her veil of Honiton lace was fastened with diamond crescents, and she carried a lovely bouquet of roses and lilies tied with the A. M. S. colours, the gift of the bridegroom. She was followed to the altar by her sister, Miss Rice, who acted as bridesmaid, and wore a very pretty white spotted muslin over heliotrop silk with muslin Bertha and large white hat trimmed with flowers. Little Pussie and Gladys, the younger sisters of the bride, looked sweet as "flower girls" in pink silk smocked frocks. Each wore a wreath of roses on her head and carried a crook adorned with roses and pink ribbons. The bride's mother wore brown crepon with moire bodice trimmed with pale green chiffon and bonnet to match. After the ceremony a reception was held at "Pen Rhiw," by the parents of the bride. Tents had been pitched in the garden, and what may be termed the whole of Bangalore Society was there. A couple of groups were then taken by Mr. Brown, the photographer—one of the bride, bridegroom, and family, and the second of the whole wedding party. As the majority of the men present were in uniform, the scene was a very gay and bright one. The bride's father wore the Mysore Court dress with the insignia of the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire. Mrs. Farrer was looking particularly well in dark blue poplinette trimmed with jetted cream lace, with black bonnet trimmed with cream and lace. Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot wore a very pretty pink spotted Swiss muslin with Valenciennes and muslin collarette and large white hat. Mrs. Garrett (the bride's aunt) was dressed in a handsome black peut de soie skirt and smart black brocaded blouse with forget-me-nots and bonnet "en suite." Mrs. Chaytor looked charming in a handsome black brocade, Valenciennes lace cuffs and collar and large black picture hat. Mrs. Thompson wore a stylish grey blue silk blouse and skirt to match with large hat trimmed with feathers, costume was dark blue poplin trimmed with Mrs. Fenton's Guipure lace. The two Misses Ricketts present looked very fresh and pretty in white spotted muslin with large white hats.

DEPARTURE OF THE DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, under the command of Lieut. A. W. McArthur, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with the following officers and details:—Major and Mrs. E. P. Morgan Payler, 2nd R. Scots, Lieut R. S. de Winton, R. A., 2nd Lieut G. de S. Dudley, R. A., Lieut E. D. X. Delmage, Madras Commissariat, 74 men rank-and-file, 6 women, and 3 children.

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FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is such a singular resemblance in literary expression and argumentative method in the various communications you have published in reference to the Fonseca case as to induce the suspicion that almost the whole batch of correspondence emanates from a single source, the voice is the voice of "Truth," "Humanity," "Apellant," "Sympathiser," etc., but the hand seems to be the hand of a wire-puller. This is not a new mode of creating an artificial public opinion, and, when seen through, defeats the object of the ingenious, though not candid, operator who moves the springs. The trick is too clever by half. The "bloodthirsty," "sanguinary," "heartless," "cruel being" who now writes to you, has not, be need hardly say, the slightest personal feeling against the individual whose condemnation has elicited so much gushing sympathy; but he is convinced that a foul crime has been committed, and he believes that it would be little short of a prostitution of justice if the "heartless" and "cruel being" who committed it were not to meet his deserts. The manner in which it is sought to pervert public opinion is absolutely indecent. Fonseca's sympathisers have no word of compassion for the unfortunate widow and family of the unhappy man who has been done to death; on the contrary, the vile allegation has been made that Duarte not only committed suicide, but also had the unspeakable wickedness, in his dying moments, to lay the charge of murder at the door of his quondam friend. "Truth" insinuates—what he dare not speak out—that the widow of the victim is also a party to this abominable transaction. In their anxiety to shield the prisoner those amiable critics fling wildly about charges against the police, the Police Surgeon, the Chemical Analyser, the Mahomedan ex-sepoy, and other witnesses, against the jury, the Advocate-General, and even Mr. Justice Starling himself; in fact, everybody connected with the case has a sort of criminal taint, and the only innocent person is "poor Fonseca." Is not this, Sir, proving rather too much? Is not this too great a tax on average credulity? We are asked to gamble away our reason by discarding sworn testimony, and accepting as Gospel truth a number of wild imaginations and absurd possibilities? This is not English, you know. If the evolutionary process goes on after this fashion, we shall be invited by-and-by to subscribe to a public testimonial to "poor Fonseca," to whose moral character and professional probity such unimpeachable testimony was borne in the Sessions Court.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have opened your columns to a number of sympathisers with the man who stands condemned for the murder of Duarte by administering him, as is alleged, the poisonous dose of strychnine, allow me kindly to say a few words regarding Fonseca's condition in jail. Your readers are fully aware of the fact that Fonseca's case having extended over a month in the Presidency Magistrate's Court was referred to the High Court Sessions, where the unfortunate man was condemned to death by the learned judge and the special jury. When the case ended in such a final decision the poor man had to go in the Umarcarry jail, where he now lies waiting for death, and yet hopes to secure his life. The cell of the prison has a stone floor, and is entirely destitute of furniture, the only article being the earthenware chatties. The convict has a piece of sacking to lie upon and a blanket, but nothing to sit upon. Treatment of this sort even in the case of a dastardly murderer is indeed painful. I do not know whether it is the duty of a jail officer to add to the sentence pronounced by the judges all the circumstances of pain and horror they think right. No doubt the man has committed a murder for which the law has said that he shall die. It has not been said that in the interval between condemnation and death he is to be treated like a wild beast in a cage. Under these painful circumstances, I hope the matter will receive the earnest attention of higher authorities concerned, and thus put an end to a system which is a survival of the blackest prison days in old England.—Yours, &c.,

November 2. G. H. P.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Sympathiser" deserves the sympathy of the public for having very properly confined himself to three cardinal points which I have already said to be the nucleus of all the "gurbar" in the Fonseca case. All the other adventitious evidence brought before the court was perfectly irrelevant to the murder charge, and should have been adjudged to be mere waste of time of the court. Taken for granted that Fonseca told millions of lies, not only to Dr. Ferreira, but to all the doctors in the world regarding the policy, taken for granted that he borrowed millions of rupees from millions of marwarees, that although his salary was only Rs. 20 per month, he used to earn a lakh of rupees, that since the time of his birth he was in a chronic state of impecuniosity—what has all this to do with the murder charge in question? Men of commonsense believe if the charge of murder against Fonseca was "pukha" there would have been no need of the whole "rank-and-file" of marwarees headed by Fonseca's own brother-in-law Bonifacio. That their evidence could have been brought before the court only with a view of prejudicing the accused by giving a dark shade to his character, so that he should be held up as a bad man, unfit to live in such a pure world as ours is where bribery and corruption, even the honest receiving of gratification, is looked upon as the most detestable of crimes. I do not suppose that though a man is in a chronic state of impecuniosity, and far exceeds Falstaff himself in the lying art, can be supposed to be qualified for the nefarious task of a murder. I take it for granted that it was clearly proved that Fonseca is a very bad man, nay, the very worst man in the world, this could only have beguiled an inexperienced jury into bringing a verdict of guilty against Fonseca in the absence of positive proof of his guilt. I dare say that the value of the whole rank-and-file of the creditors of Fonseca and doctors that were brought to bear witness against him would have been considerably augmented by a liberal sprinkling of some Indian dancing girls. As regards the first point anent Mrs. Duarte's evidence regarding the pill, I am willing, as matter of compliment to "Sympathiser," to take it for granted that a pill was actually given by Fonseca to Duarte. I shall tell you confidentially, Sir (trusting you will not let the cat out of the bag), that I have actually heard from some of the most reliable august (philosophical and superannuated women, of course) that they dreamt that the pill given by Fonseca to Duarte was as big as a cricket ball, that it had stuck tight in the throat like the Adam's apple, but the "nautank" (a quarter-pint of Jamaica rum was powerful enough to wash it down the throat. It is said that out of a hundred quarrels with men ninety-nine are due to women. On this insignificant pill story told by one woman backed up by four, what a superstructure has been raised. It is true that the stalwart oak springs up from a tiny acorn, that a mere spark gives rise to a conflagration, but an oak tree cannot shoot up from a pebble that looks like an acorn nor a conflagration occur from the flesh of a firefly. To my mind the whole story of the prosecution based upon the pill incident appears to be nothing else than the schools boy poem of the "Three Black Crows." On the suspicion that the pill alleged to be given by Fonseca was poison, Duarte's viscera was sent for analysis to Dr. Barry. Dr. Barry made a report that strychnia was detected in the viscera. Well done, a rope is already round Fonseca's neck! Now it requires only a little bit of pulling, so the place where the poison was got from must be traced. I shall not say whether it provoked laughter or vexed my spleen to see policemen bustling up and down the town, probing every hole and corner to trace the person who gave the poison. His name and address were found at last—Tom Farrell in his grave! No law could permit his exhumation, but Fonseca appears to be very confident that if Tom could by any means be resuscitated, he would, though he never saw a police court in his life-time, be taken up for serious assault by the policeman after his death.

To sum up all my rigmarole—or what "Fiat Justitia" would call this letter contemptuous, silly, and incoherent nonsense—Duarte's widow stated that Anacleto told her that a pill was given to him by Fonseca. That on account of Rs. 10,000 being at the bottom, some foul play was suspected, that strychnia was found by Dr. Barry, that the Mahomedan pointed out the place where the poison was brought from. Now the case is complete according to the prosecution, and Fonseca must be hanged according to the irrevocable decree of the judge and jury. But here springs up the "Burman Policeman," like a jack-in-the-box and sententiously pronounces that Dr. Barry's finding of the poison is immaterial to the case as the chatty containing Duarte's viscera covered merely with cloth was in the hands of the police for a long time, and travelled from hand to hand before it came in the possession of Dr. Barry, and that before it came in his possession, there was every possibility of its being tampered with. This evidence the "Burman Policeman" considers worthless. But the "Burman Policeman" ought to remember that Burma is not Bombay, that in Burma all policeman are rogues, and it is only in Bombay that honest policemen can be found. Your correspondent "Sympathiser" throws Dr. Barry's evidence to the four winds. What a pity! Now remains the evidence of the Mahomedan. This also, according to "Sympathiser," cannot be known whether true or not, until the last day of judgment. But that is too long a time to have to wait, so this evidence also must be blown to atoms. Now all that remains of the three black crows is merely a rag—the pill stated to have been given to Duarte. As to this pill I can give some authoritative opinion, after consultation with some patrons of the Abkari Department, that it must have been only a small roll of "pan supari," or something else like it, to destroy the smell of rum, so that the delicate sensitiveness of one's nostrils might not be offended by the odour of it.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

APPLICATION FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A SPECIAL COURT.

THE following petition, dated 23rd ultimo, signed by some 1,200 inhabitants of Dahanu and Umbargam Peta in the District of Thana, has been forwarded to Government, praying for the constitution of a special court to hear their appeals as provided for by section 16 of the Indian Forest Act:—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That by a notification No. 8996-A, dated 6th December, 1893, issued under the authority of the Government of Bombay, certain Survey Numbers situated in several villages in Dahanu and Umbargam were proposed to be constituted into a Reserved Forest, and your petitioners were called upon to declare the rights they had over the said Survey Numbers and to prove the same before the Forest Settlement Officer. That your petitioners accordingly appeared before the Forest Settlement Officer, and stated to him the rights which they claimed in and over the Survey Numbers in question. That the Settlement Officer having declined to admit most of the rights claimed by your petitioners, they have lodged appeals from his decision in the office of the Collector of Thana, as required by law. That your petitioners now pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to constitute a Special Court to hear and decide their appeals, as provided for by section 16 of the Indian Forest Act. That the appeal in question involves very important questions of law and of fact concerning the rights of the Crown, and the property and welfare of her Imperial Majesty's subjects. The questions involved are, moreover, not confined to one or more villages but of universal application throughout the District of Thana. That one of the questions of law raised and decided by the Settlement Officer is as to the power of Government to order land to be reserved as a forest after it has once been constituted a Protected Forest under Sec. 34 of the Indian Forest Act. Your petitioners submit that this is a most important question. Within twelve months of the coming into force of the Forest Act the Government decided, as required by law, as to what lands shall be classed as Reserved Forests and what shall be constituted Protected Forests. This was done after a consideration of the uses to which the common waste was then put, and of the rights which the people had over them as proved by the Survey Records and other papers. It was in consideration of the 'gurchuran' rights and rights which the agricultural community at large had to take 'tahal' and other 'forest produce' that certain lands were not reserved, but were merely declared to form part of Protected Forest. And once this decision was passed the Forest Act does not authorize a subsequent notification having the effect of cancelling the previous decision and of turning a Protected Forest into a reserved one. Your petitioners submit that with the needs of the community for 'grazing' and 'rab use' increasing with increased 'cultivation,' it is a retrograde step to take away the existing facilities for the purpose by enclosing common lands within the limits of Reserved Forests. That, besides the important question of law mentioned above, the Settlement Officer has decided unfavourably upon your petitioners' rights to take 'tahal' for rab purposes, and other 'forest produce,' and their rights to 'pasture' their cattle in the lands, and to 'ways' and 'waters.' These rights are most important, and are vitally necessary to their existence as an agricultural community. As to the nature and extent of the rights claimed, your petitioners beg to refer your Excellency in Council to a printed copy of the appeal they have lodged with the Collector as aforesaid (appendix A). That your Excellency in Council will thus observe that the appeals are such as require to be dealt with by a competent Court capable of giving an authoritative decision on the important issues involved between the Government and the subject, such as would command the respect and confidence of all parties concerned. That in December, 1889, your petitioners had the honour to memorialize the Government to appoint such a Court to try the matter. As however the Settlement Officer was the proper authority to do so, your petitioners were referred to him for a determination of the case (appendix B). Now, that the settlement officer has decided the case, your petitioners pray that a competent and independent Appellate Court might be constituted. They would respectfully beg to draw the attention of your Excellency in Council to an unsatisfactory feature of the forest administration whereby (unless a Special Court is appointed) the Collector of the District who is the head of the Forest administration in this District is the final appellate authority in all settlement claims. He would be occupying the position of the Judge and one of the parties to the suit before him. Your Excellency will permit your petitioners to submit that an independent Court such as is contemplated by Sec. 16, Indian Forest Act, would be more satisfactory. Believing as your petitioners do, that the intention of Government is to do complete justice between themselves, and their subjects, they rest assured that their action in this matter will not be misunderstood, and they pray that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct that an independent Appellate Court may be established for the trial of appeals from the Forest Settlement Officer's decisions. Your petitioners have in accordance with law already lodged their appeals in the office of the Collector of Thana within the period of limitation. They therefore pray that Government will be pleased to direct that the hearing of the appeals may be adjourned pending the decision of Government of this petition.

THE CHEAP PASSAGE MOVEMENT.

"THE War of the League: an Impeachment, a Policy and an Appeal"—such is the sufficiently high sounding title of the latest pamphlet issued by Surgeon-Major Barry on behalf of the Cheap Passage Association, which is now in the course of distribution to the Indian public. For saying so we have to be prepared to encounter the full stream of Dr. Barry's vehement rhetoric in his next, and yet it must be said that we do not see that the new publication advances matters one step. People who for any reason may like to see the P. and O. "hammered" will indeed find abundance of congenial reading here. The impeachment ranges over every detail connected with their service, passing from great to small, from the scale of freights to the price of a bottle of soda water, with unencumbered agility and dealing out unsparing condemnation at all points. For the management of the League no only looks for cheaper passages. That is on the front of the shield no doubt; but it is as severe in its requirements and as exacting in its demands as if it represented a public that was wholly regardless of cost. No one can be so severe on the steamers of the P. and O. as Dr. Barry. He speaks of them as if all but the newest half dozen simply deserved to be sunk. No gentleman or lady of the League, we might presume, would condescend to be carried in any vessel that steams less than a steady fourteen knots an hour or is more than ten years old. And as for the food his fastidiousness recalls the crusty passenger—there is always one on every vessel—who might be supposed to think that a cook's galley in the Red Sea can send up as recherche a meal as the kitchens of a London club. Faster passages, finer diet, better accommodation and less to pay—it is a prospectus that must appeal to everybody; the only difficulty is, can it be business? There is something in the attitude that reminds one of an old Leech's picture in "Punch," where the dealer is saying to the customer—"I knows, sir, what you wants. You wants a sound 'oss, a young 'oss, an 'andsome 'oss and a steady 'oss. An 'oss that will do you credit in the Park, carry fifteen stone to hounds, and look well in a cart, and you wants 'im for not more than twenty-five pound." "That's exactly it," says the delighted customer. "I wish you may get it" is the reply.

But when we pass from denunciation to practice, when we look to find the mechanism by which the League is to get its constituents the hundred pound horse for five and twenty, the pamphlet lets no more light upon the matter than any of the publications that have preceded it. Boycott, the P. and O. Company, says Surgeon-Major Barry—boycott it effectually. Let the whole Anglo-Indian community bind themselves by a vow of honour not to travel by that wicked Corporation's steamers, and then, in due time a new Company will be forthcoming to take up the business on the terms that the public wants. It is difficult surely to take a proposal of this kind seriously. Dr. Barry himself, in spite of his fireworks and flourishes, admits that the question is one of business: why then should he ask the public to go into his scheme blindfold instead of showing the world in an ordinary business-like way what it is, what its expectations are? Where is the sense of keeping up a mystery? If there is a new Company in the background ready to go into the trade on an assurance of sufficient support, let it disclose itself, its resources, its ships, its proposed scale of charges—to give some assurance at any rate of its capacity to undertake the service with the requisite efficiency and frequency. If the assurances are found satisfactory probably there would be numbers of people who would agree for the sake of the benefits of a cheap line to sail by that alone for the sake of giving the experiment a fair chance and not allowing it to be crushed out by a temporary lowering of rates on the part of its rivals. But why should all the engagements and promises be on one side? We cannot expect the whole public to be inspired by the same ardour against the P. and O. that burns in the breast of Dr. Barry, and we should imagine that most people before they sign away their liberty to travel by that Company's ships will ask themselves how they are to get home otherwise. The pamphlet, when it suits the purpose, puts down the passenger traffic at the most liberal estimate; but the larger it is and the more of these persons who can be considered as reluctant passengers burning to transfer their allegiance to some other flag, the greater the difficulty of Dr. Barry's invitation to go in blind. Fortunately, the letter of enrolment does not engage the signer to any immediate steps in the matter of exclusive dealing, or probably there would be a good many of its adherents next spring in similar predicament to that of the forty Jews who bound themselves with an oath neither to eat nor drink until they had slain Paul.—"Pioneer."

THE BENARES RIOT.

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED AT BENARES.

ON Thursday the Magistrate committed the 13 sepoys of the 18 Bengal Infantry to the Sessions, on charges of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, rioting with simple hurt, rioting with grievous hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, deterring a public servant from discharging his duty, dacoity, and mischief committed after preparations made for causing death or hurt, Sections 143, 147, 323 by 147, 325 by 149, 333 by 149, 395, and 440 by 145. The Magistrate also signified his intention of removing the accused from military custody and lodging them in the jail as under-trial prisoners; but it is understood that application will be made to the Sessions Judge for bail under Sections 497 and 498, as out of all the charges only those under Sections 395, 440 and 333, I. P. C. are non-bailable.

The accused, when required under Section 211, C. P. C., to file a list of witnesses for their defence at the Sessions trial presented a petition through their pleader, stating that though they had numerous witnesses, owing to fear of Saiyid Ali Jan, Khan Bahadur, City Kotwal, none would come forward, so long as he remained in full authority in the Kotwali; and praying that justice might be done. A further petition was presented on behalf of the father and cousin of Abdul Aziz, sepoy, deceased, praying that the required sanction under Section 132, C. P. C. might be obtained from the Governor-General in Council for the prosecution of Saiyid Ali Jan, Khan Bahadur, City Kotwal, for the murder of Abdul Aziz, and the abetment of the offence against 15 sepoys; of Satnarayan, Girdhari and Mahabir Singh, armed policemen, for attempt to murder 15 sepoys; of Dukhiram, armed policeman, for attempt to murder with a bayonet one sepoy; and of Saiyid Ali Jan, Khan Bahadur, Satnarayan, Girdhari, Mahabir Singh and Dukhiram and the civil police stationed at the Kotwali on the 6th October, for offences under Sections 147 and 325, I. P. C.

The Magistrate deferred passing orders on the petition.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Seymour, Major, Bo, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Owens, Lt, Bo, 7th Bo I, on leave, from Raipur.
Bell, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Proudfoot, Major, Bo, 9th Bo I, on leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 2.

Bell, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deesa.
Fair, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Dawkins, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Baddeley, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Kirkee.
Bennett, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt-Genl, on leave, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 1.

Block, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Khandalla.

NOVEMBER 2.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Fair, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Wilkie, Capt, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
Proudfoot, Major, Bo, 9th Bo I, to join, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Tursday, at 8-30 p.m., 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., 10 in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted to No. 3, Sub-Division, No. 2 Company:—No. 485, Gunner H. E. Ponting.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th November, 1895.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m., to-day, (Monday), 4th and Wednesday 6th in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(2) F Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day, (Monday), 4th in the compound of St. Mary's College, Byculla and at 7 a.m. on Wednesday 6th near St. Andrew's Church Bandora.

(3) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day, (Monday), 4th and Wednesday, 6th instant.

(4) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday, 5th and Thurday 7th instant.

(5) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday, 5th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 7th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(6) Parade ground (Gymkhana end) at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, 9th instant, Cammanding Officer's parade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members to-day, (Monday), from 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL.

Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Friday, 1st November, 1895.

Examinations—Capt W Quentin 4th Bo Rifles who has been appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which is to be held at Bombay, on Monday, the 4th inst, will proceed to that Station, travelling to and fro expeditiously by rail at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I, Vol X, Part II.

Leave—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—10th Bo Infy—Capt H C B Dann, from 13th November, 1895, to 11th January, 1866, privilege leave.

Combay P R A—Reference S O No 642 of the 22nd ultimo, the O C 2nd Grenadiers will detail another officer as Camp Quartermaster in place of Lieut Holbroooke relieved.

II Reference S O No 654 of the 28th ultimo, para I, the officer of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers mentioned therein will not now be required for duty at the Rifle Meeting.

Gymnastics—The undermentioned men having completed a course of Gymnastics at the Central Gymnasium will be despatched to rejoin their Corps:—1st Bombay Lances. No 1134 Dafedar Mahammad Yusuf, and No 1097 Naik Chandan Sing.

Saturday, 2nd November, 1895.

Honors and Salutes—H E the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive at Poona, on Sunday, the 10th inst at 6-20 a.m., and will leave Poona on tour in Nagpore and Mhow Districts on Saturday, the 16th idem, at 3 a.m., and will again arrive at Poona, on Friday, the 29th idem, at 10-30 a.m.

2. The Officer Commanding, Kirkee, will arrange for the usual Salutes being fired on the undermentioned dates to announce His Excellency's arrivals and departure.

Monday, 11th Nov 1895, morning.
Saturday, 16th Nov 1825, morning.
Friday, 29th Nov 1895, at 10-30 a.m.

H E the Gaikwar of Baroda will arrive at Poon 4-45 p.m. on the 5th inst.

The Officer Commanding, Kirkee, will arrange for a salute of 21 guns to be fired from the General Parade Ground, Poona, at the hour named above to announce His Highness's arrival.

Language—The Language board of Examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard will assemble at Poona, on 2nd Monday, the 11th inst.

Appointment—Capt R C Bond, Yorkshire L I, Station Staff Officer, Poona, Officiated as A-D-C to the General Office Commanding Poona District from the 1st Sept, 1895, to the 6th idem, both dates inclusive.

Appointment—Capt R C Bond, Yorkeshire L I, is directed to continue to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Poona, in addition to those of A-D-C to the General Officer Commanding Poona District from the date of his appointment as A-D-C until relieved.

Equitation.—In accordance with para 339, Army Regulations, India Volume II. Part I an "Officer's Course" of Equitation will be formed at Kirkee at an early date. Names of Officers desirous of going through the course should be submitted to the Asst Adjutant-General (A) Poona District by the 6th instant.

Medical—Surgn Capt T W Irvine, I M S, when in medical charge of Bombay Sappers and Miners, was in addition to his other duties in medical charge of 28th Bombay Pioneers from 3rd Feb to 3rd March 1895, during Surgn Lieut F E Swinton's absence on general leave at that time.

With reference to Station Order No 642 of 22nd Oct 1895, the following medical arrangement is ordered:—Surgn-Major Weston, A M S, will be in medical charge and Asst Surgn Quadros in subordinate medical charge of the Camp. A ward servant A H C will be detailed from Station Hosdital, Poona, for British Troops and a Hospital Assistant with a ward orderly will be detailed by the Medical Officer in charge 2nd Grenadiers for duty with Native Troops.

Medical—The following transfers are ordered:—Surg-Lt A Hooton, I M S, from Station Hospital, Poona, to 4th Bo Rifles for duty under the Medical Officer in charge; Surg-Lt A T W King, I M S, from Station Hospital, Poona, to 2nd Grenadiers for duty under the Medical Officer in charge; and Surg-Lt R F Standage, I M S, from Station Hospital, Poona, to 2nd Bo Lancers for duty under the Medical Officer in charge.

Leave—The general leave granted to Capt H M Campbell, R H A, in District Order No 890 of 1895 is extended to 30th Nov, 1895.

Language Examination—Reference S O No 666 of the 31st ultimo, Major Purdon North Lancashire Regt. is appointed Supt of the examination therein mentioned vice Major Sparke Yorkshire L I, relieved.

Regiment for beating Retreat on the General Parade Ground at sunset—2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Regiment for furnishing the Brigade Orderly Sergeant—Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Regiment for furnishing the dandy and bearers for duty on the Range—2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

By order,
R. C. BOND, Captain,
Station Staff Officer.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4 of MADON SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Commander A Houghton, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Courtfield, 2,105 tons Commander Wm Sheldrake saild on Saturday for Dunkirk and Liverpool with a genoral cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail steam ship Co's steamer Azamar, 2,004, Commander H Nicholls sailed on Saturday for China, and Japan with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Commander R Phillip, sailed on Saturday for Coast ports and Rangoon with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Roma, 1,742 tons, Commander W Temperly, sailed Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and Professor C L Lawrence as a passenger.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messars Forbes Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kurrachee, 31st October with a general cargo, 13 horses, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Dawpins, Mrs Skinner, Mr M Chittaram, Mr R D Patel, Mrs Rustomjee, Mr H Beale and 227 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 1,097 tons, Commander T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Leslu, Mr H Morgun, Browne Veti Lt Col W S Adams, Mr G Aknight, Mr E G Welkin, Lieut B Holbrooke, Mrs Nolam, Miss Grifford Sergt and Mrs F L Hillon and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Tokio	2181	Jones	Hull	5-11	F Muir & C
B	Afrikander	1792	Dunn	London	5-11	W & A Graham
D	Azamore	2005	Nicholls	Yokohama	2-11	Tata & Sons
H & J	Falls of Inversnaid	1716	Wright	Dunkirk	5-11	T Morrison & Co
K	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
O	LaSeyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	12-11	M Maritines
Q	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrick	Havre	2-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Bhownugger	2-11	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	2-11	Do.
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	4-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Cy. of Edinburg	2902	Franc.	Liverpool	6-11	F Forbes
3	Singapore	3431	Saporiti	Genoa	14-11	C Barbora
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	8-11	Do.
5	Rosetta	3410	Wright	China	13-11	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Denny	China	4-11	P & O Co
8	M. Teresa	1922	Geherzman	Trieste	7-11	A Lloyd's
9	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Not fixed		H Cassum
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
13	Ormidale	2301	Butler	London	9-11	Graham & Co
15	Thordale	1971	Dickman	Kurrachee	6-11	Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Monday, November 4.

Vessels.	Ton.	Destination.	Agent.
Clyde	4098	Not fixed	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Cy. of Edinburgh (s	Frame	Karachi.
	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	Southampton, Oct 10
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 31.
	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Aden, Oct 28.
	Ariel (s)	Usher	Cardiff, Oct 1.
3	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, Oct 2.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Colombo.
	Culna (s)	Fry	Calcutta, &c.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Tudon	England.
	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	McArthur	Calcutta & Rangoon.
	Roma (s)	Temperly	Calcutta, &c.
	Okhla (s)	Houghton	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Kerbella (s)	Phillips	Rangoon, &c.
	Courtfield (s)	Sheldrake	Dunkirk, &c.
	Azamor (s)	Nicholls	China.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer La Seyne, for Aden and Karachi.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ormidale (s), 2305, Butler
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Tokio (s), 2181, Jones
Afrikander (s), 1793, Dunn
Falls of Inversnaid (s), 1710, Wright
Singapore (s), 2432, Saporiti
Florida (s), 2650, Young
Maria Teresa (s), 1922, Ghersman
Bisagno (s), 1199, Dodero
Mazagon (s), 3220, Denny
Rosetta (s), 2039, Wright
Azamor (s), 2005, Nicholls
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Etienne
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Jubeda (s), 1711, Tyndall
Aries (s), 1968, Disney
Deepdale (s), 1650, Lorimer
Glenmoor (s), 1983, Fair
Thorndale (s), 1971, Dickman

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Dalhousie, McArthur
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Plassey, Leggart
H M S Sphinx, Taylor
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Malabar, Tudor
Persepholis (Persian Gun Boat) Sterzel

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LONDON.

Ormidale s—2 bales carpets, Geo Service and Co; 10 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 19 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Courtfield s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Ormidale s—500 cwts buffalo horns, E C Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Africander s—220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 205 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Africander s—360 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Teresa s—4,999 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 315 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—287 cwts sandalwool, and 410 cwts ooplate, C Ebrahim and Co.
Azamor s—25 cwts cloves, 40 cwts gum, and 17 cwts kismiss, M M Essabhoy; 20 cwts storax, M Goverdhan; 85½ cwts googar and 175 cwts olibanum, M Gordhun; 13 chests opium, Monraj Rambux; 5 chests opium, M Dhuramsey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Azamor s—10 bales twist, H Moolchand; 1 case opium, G Shobhagmul; 1½ chests opium, M Roopchand.
Mazagon s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Azamor s—40 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Karachi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum in very large excess at Malegaon and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Deesa, and the lowest 52° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·02), nearly an inch at Ahmednagar, about three-quarters of an inch at Sholapur and Bangalore, about half an inch at Masulipatam, light to moderate showers at Poona, and a few drops at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bellary and Coimbatore. Conditions are favourable for local showers in Mysore, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure is increasing in all stations except Moulmein where a tufling decrease has commenced. The rise is generally slight and the general distribution pressure the same as yesterday. Readings are high in Assam, North Punjab and Central India low in Burma and the east of the Bay. Winds are generally northerly over the Bay area and variable in direction elsewhere the force is freshening a little to the east and north of Bay and light elsewhere. The temperature has risen except in Bombay and Burma where it is steady. The mean temperature is excessive except in Bengal the abnormal excess being greatest in north-west India. Light showers of rain have been fairly general over a large part of the Peninsula. Madras has received one inch which is the largest amonnt reported.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st November 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, E, ESE, W, WNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	159
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·02
" " year	67·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd inst	0·22

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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SEND for our New Illustrated PRICE LIST supplied Post Free, consisting of all our Useful and Fancy Goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Platedware, Toys and Dolls at Cheapest Prices, from SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 32nd Pioneers, Mian Mir, a COOK, an ABDAR, and a HAMAL, Goanese preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms, to Mess Secretary.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER & Co., Bombay.

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PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

Owing to the political uneasiness felt in financial circles on the other side, as reported by press telegrams, Reuter wired last evening that Consols and Indian Sterling Loan in London, and French Rentes in Paris, were unquotable. About £100,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £61-7-8. The price of Bar Silver in London declared 1-8d. to 30 7-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 11-16-d.

To-day Consols have been quoted in London at Thursday's rate of 107; the price of French Rentes in Paris showing a recovery of ½ per cent. at par; Paris Exchange on London being ten centimes lower, at fcs. 25·20. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent. to £62-3-16. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £90,000 in Gold, for Bombay. The price of Bar Silver in London has recovered 1-16d. of yesterday's decline, at 30 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal is 1-8 cent lower, at 67¾ cents per oz. Exchange on London being unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Brown Rapeseed at 36s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports; tone of both markets easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats firmer; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4⅝d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-16d. for November deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for March-April. In Surats, Broach was 1-16d. higher for all grades. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 71,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales less, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales more, at 66,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 6,000 bales, and closed yesterday, at 881,000 bales.

To-day, a decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 11-16d. per lb., and Arrivals are 3-64d. lower. East Indian Cotton is unchanged in value except in the case of "Good" Khandeish which is 1-16d. higher, at 3 15-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; Sales; 7,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 9 cents per lb.; Futures for February being 2 points lower than the last quotations for January on the previous day, at 8·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales compared with 76,000 bales in the year preceding; and 46,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 8 15-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for February have receded 8 points to 8·77 cents. The Receipts of the Ports were 25,000 bales going against 53,000 bales, and 51,000 bales in the corresponding day in 1894 and 1893, respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York was 2,310,000 bales, compared with 1,950,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week

In our local market, Cotton has been very quiet to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy. The reported purchases amount to only 500 bales, of which exporters bought 200 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 208-212; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 221; while the Mills took 100 new ready Dhulia, at Rs. 226; and 100 old Khangaum, at Rs. 208½ per candy.

Wheat and Seeds have both been steady to-day, with a small export business passing in the former market, and a moderate amount in the latter; but prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,153	bales.
Wheat	4,651	cwts.
Linseed	2,831	,,
Rapeseed........................	1,172	,,
Gingellyseed	2,866	,,
Poppyseed	831	,,
Castorseed	1,868	,,

Freights are quiet in tone; and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

Exchange opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Telegraphic might have been had, for near transfer, at 1s. 1 27-32d.; but there was no enquiry. Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 1 29-32d. for November delivery; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for next year; but Calcutta coming firmer, rates hardened here, and, at the close 1s. 1 29-32d. could only be done for next mail, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3 Do.	...1·46½	,,

the quotations for Sterling and Franc Credits being for near delivery only.

Government Paper opened at 108 5-16 for cash and 108 for the next settling day; but a steadier feeling has prevailed to-day, and rates advanced 1-16 per cent., leaving off at 108 3-8, and 108 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively.

Shares.—A moderate business has been reported to-day in this market, prices having favoured buyers in some instances and sellers in others, the following being the changes in our list this evening, *viz.*, an advance of Rs. 385, in Bombay National Mill shares; of Rs. 20, in Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, China, and Lukhmidass; and a decline of Rs. 191½ in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 25, in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 each, in David and Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each, in Coorla and Hyderabad; of Rs. 5, in Bombay Cotton; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon. In Miscellaneous shares Alcock Ashdown, are Rs. 10 lower; Oriental Government Life, Rs. 13; and Phillips and Co. Rs. 2; while Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Cable Bonny Cameroon interrupted.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius. Noon, Wednesday, the 6th instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd November, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	6	55 a.m.	...	16
Suez........	3	1	25 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	26	—	4
,, Karachi	...	9	...	1
,, Madras	...	11	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAIRAZ—November 1, at Khairaz Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Nansee Khairaz, of the Firm of Nansee Khairaz & Co., aged 60 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN—Oct 15, at 6, Marloes-road, W, the wife of W R T Aitken, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MORIARTY—Oct 10, at 49, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the wife of A S Moriarty, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BISCOE SMITH—COODE—Oct 10, at St Austell Church, Cornwall, Henry Curwen Biscoe Smith, of Aubrey Lodge, Emsworth, younger son of the late Capt Bruce Neilson Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, to Louisa Margaret, only child of Arthur Coode, of Trevarthian, St Austell.

FOSTER—HORSFALL—Oct 11, at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Mytton, Lancashire, Herbert William Foster, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court, Madras, to Mary Miles, daughter of Alfred Horsfall, of Auchendolly, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Formby, Lancashire.

HIRST—BROWN—Oct 12, at St Barnabas, Addison-road, Kensington, W, Samuel Edgar Hirst, of Crow Trees, Rastrick, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Margaret Spencer, only child of J Ansell Brown, 9, Russell-road, Kensington, M R C S E, and formerly Staff Surgeon, Indian Army.

MOSELEY—FORCE—Oct 12, at Christ Church, Ealing, Capt Robert John, Dennys Moseley, 15th Sikhs, son of Lieut-Gen R S Moseley, B S C, (Retd) to Ethel Maud, younger daughter of Frank Westaway Force, 41, Sandringham-gardens, Ealing.

ROGERS—MURPHY—Oct 9, at St Luke's, West Norwood, Augustus Onslow, second son of the late Surg-Major Rogers Indian Staff Corps, to Emily, eldest daughter of Francis H Murphy, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

DEATHS.

ALDERTON—Oct 9, Margaret, wife of Capt Alderton, F R G S, late Commander Penin, and Oriental S N Co, and daughter of the late Major-Genl Penny, C B, and A D C to the Queen, aged 48.

CARR—Oct 14, at Overstrand, Norfolk, Edith Louisa Margaret, wife of the Rev E S Carr, of the C M S, South India, and daughter of the Rev F A C Lillingston, Vicar of St James's, Clapham, aged 32.

PEPPERCORNE—Oct 10, at 55, St James's-road, Upper Tooting, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Peppercorne, E I C, aged 83.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895.

In the paper he has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Closing of the Indian Mints," Lord Brassey, as is his wont, is informing rather than controversial in tone. But the mass of useful knowledge that he manages to compress into a dozen pages is for the most part brought forward in furtherance of the theory that the closing of the Mints was a mistake, which should be rectified without delay. Lord Brassay takes his stand by the declaration of the Paris Conference of 1878 that "it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold," on the ground that "a single gold standard throughout the world would be a false Utopia, and further steps in that direction might tend to produce incalculable disasters to the commerce of the world." In view of the world's relative production of the two precious metals, it may be admitted that this reasoning is sound and that the cure for the low gold price of silver is not the contraction of its use, but its diffusion over the globe and especially over the immense area in the East which has a silver currency. The demonetisation of the white metal by the Western nations is the principal cause of its low price. Lord Brassey asks in effect, Why aggravate the evil by still further restricting the demand and closing against silver the market where it has hitherto been freely received? The first point to be considered in reply is that the primary consideration for the Government of India was its own solvency, rather than the effect of proposed measures upon the silver markets of the world, and after years of anxiety there came a time when there seemed absolutely no choice between imperial bankruptcy and restrictive legislation. Sir David Barbour, a pronounced bi-metallist, was then Finance Minister, and it was no doubt painful to him to have to be the instrument of imposing another blow upon the value of the metal whose rehabilitation in the West he had so ably advocated. But sometimes philosophic theories have to give way to practical considerations, and however earnest the Indian Finance Minister might be in his adherence to bi-metallism, Government felt that the time had come to protect India from the position that had been thrust upon her as the chief victim of monometallism, even though such protection might retard for a time the progress of the double standard movement. It has always seemed to us, however, that the ultimate effect of the currency legislation of 1893 will be to accelerate that re-adjustment of the two metals, by which alone the currency of this Empire can expect to have an effective and lasting issue from all its trials. The result of India's refusal to continue to be the sink for the surplus silver of the world, was to lower the price of the white metal, and to dislocate exchange between Europe and Eastern countries still further, thereby giving a direct stimulus to commercial competition on the part of the latter. The opportunity has been eagerly seized by Japan, while other Eastern countries have been constrained to supply for themselves and their neighbours commodoties which they never dreamed of manufacturing in the days when the loss they sustained by the divergence between their standard and that of the West was less appalling than it now is. The manufacturers of Europe are finding that the alarming extent to which their trade with the East is diminishing is mainly caused by the disparity between gold and silver. Large numbers of them, together with the opereratives they employ, are therefore giving their adherence to the bi-metallic theory. This change in the views held by producers of wealth on the monetary question must ultimately result in combined action on the part of the Western nations—sooner perhaps than we sometimes think—for the rehabilitation of silver. In industrial countries, where Parliament is popularly elected, what the merchants and operatives say to-day Government must say to-morrow.

The immediate question, however, in considering the arguments which are still forthcoming in favour of the free coinage of silver is to see what has been the effect of the restrictive measures of the last two years. When the legislation of June 1893 was decided upon, the large purchases of silver by the United States were about to cease, and this and other factors combined to bring down the value of silver in a short time from 38d. to 27d. per ounce. At the latter figure the intrinsic value of the rupee was ten pence farthing, and it was the restriction of further coinage which alone kept the exchange fully threepence above that rate. This very considerable difference between the intrinsic and gold value of the rupee might have been still larger, but for Lord Kimberley's weakness in departing from the minimum rate fixed for his Council bills, and allowing buyers to practically dictate their own terms. But notwithstanding this and other adverse circumstances exchange has throughout been maintained at a rate far in advance of the market price of silver, and so long as this continues there will be very few competent observers in India who will favour the policy for which Lord Brassey has undertaken to state the case. It has been asserted that an appreciated, because restricted, silver currency in India will before long make itself seriously felt in the rents and land revenue and will be prejudicial to the general Indian taxpayer. It must be said that at present indications of an approach to such a state of affairs do not exist. When they do appear on the horizon the time will come for the policy advocated by Lord Brassey to be seriously considered.

The remarks made by Mr. O'Conor in his last Trade Review regarding the trade in gold and silver coin and bullion are worthy of attention in this connection, as giving further light on the effect of the restrictive legislation of June 1893. Such measures always lead to a good deal of speculative dealing, and hence it is that the heavy importations of silver into the country which marked the early part of 1893 continued at an unabated rate during the first few months after the closing of the Mints. The importations for 1893-94, fifteen crores and thirty-one lakhs, were in fact slightly in excess of those of the previous twelve months. But last year with an import duty of five per cent. the receipts declined to seven crores and eighty-two lakhs, an amount not much in excess of ordinary requirements. The coinage of the native mints in the last two years has amounted to 10,773,935 ounces, being about 13 per cent. of the net imports. A natural enquiry is, what became of the remaining 87 per cent.? The Director-General of Statistics can give no more definite answer than to say that there were four methods of absorbtion of the metal—the manufacture of ornaments; the despatch of silver across the frontiers into neighbouring countries; its burial as a hoard either in substitution of the disinterred rupees or as additions to existing hoards, and the stocking of silver by dealers. Mr. O'Conor is quite unable to say, however, in what proportion the imported metal has been used in these ways. When the mints were closed, Indian rupees were sent back in very large quantities from Ceylon, Mauritius, the Persian Gulf and other places where they circulate. But the exigencies of trade made it necessary to restore the rupees to the currency of the countries named, and the outward movement was resumed; the exports of this description amounting last year to one crore and thirty lakhs. With the exception of imports of rupees the receipts of silver in 1894-95 consisted almost exclusively of bar metal from London, and only a small quantity was received from Australia, although after the discovery of the Broken Hill mines and until the closure of the mints that country had been a rather large exporter of silver to India. The most noteworthy feature of the bullion transactions of last year, was the extremely large exportation of gold, the figures being Rx. 6,730,400 as compared with Rx. 2,505,300 in 1893-94, and thirty-two lakhs nine years ago. The imports usually largely exceed the shipments, but last year the case was reversed, and the net exports were nearly five crores. The cause of this outward movement—which was almost entirely directed towards London—was that the low rate of exchange made the inducement to sell gold almost irresistable. The speculation, as Mr. O'Conor terms it, has continued through the first half of the present official year, but not on such an extensive scale as in 1894-95 for the six months ended with a net import of gold, though not a large one. It is likely, however, to be considerably increased before the official year closes. These facts show that there is such a plethora of silver in the world that notwithstanding the refusal of the Government to purchase from every comer, and notwithstanding the five per cent. duty, the metal still comes into the country in almost as large a quantity as it did twelve years ago. Who can say what the influx of the depreciated metal would be if importers were made certain of a market by the re-opening of the mints?

The revelations in the Stokes incident demonstrate that the mere re-call and dismissal of Captain Lothaire is not anything like adequate punishment. If he were guilty only of an indiscretion or an error of judgment it would be sufficient. But there is reason to believe he has been guilty of an atrocious crime, and nothing short of his trial on a capital crime should suffice. We are inclined to endorse the opinion of our London contemporary which condemns Captain Lothaire's offence as "as black a crime as was ever exposed," and urges that if Mr. Stokes is not signally avenged the lives of white men in Central Africa will be at the mercy of every lawless ruffian who happens to wear a uniform. Captain Lothaire is not an over-zealous officer, but, as an African traveller and missionary describes him, a man who is held in special awe by the natives. The people on the Lulanga river, it is said, call him "Lofembe," meaning "mist," by reason of his mysterious movements. Admittedly Lothaire is by no means the worst of the Congo officers, for there are said to be many in the State service who have a still worse reputation among the natives. But as a specimen of Captain Lothaire's actions, we are told, that four years ago he arrived with some black troops at a point opposite the mission station of Lulongo. Finding the natives had fled on hearing of his approach, he pitched his camp on an island facing the station, and sent over to the missionary asking him to use his influence to get the natives back, and promising a three days' truce in order to hold a palaver. The missionary, supposing he was dealing with an officer and a gentleman, induced the natives to come into the station. As soon as they did so, Lothaire and his men opened fire on them, and killed a number. Naturally, the natives attributed this treachery to the missionaries. Later, when Lothaire sent word to another mission station that he was about to visit it, the missionary warned the natives around the station not to return if they were sent for. Mr. Stokes, prior to his capture and execution, had been robbed of a caravan, the value of which is stated as four thousand pounds. Among his property were arms and ammunition, and it is doubtless these were found in the hands of the natives. As is pointed out, it was scarcely probable that the people would admit having stolen them, but would be much more likely to declare that they had got them from the British trader. This might happen in the case of any trading or mission station being looted by the natives, as materials for purposes of shooting game as well as for defence are always kept in readiness, including, perhaps, a thousand catridges. These being found on the natives might readily lead to the opinion that they had been got from the British. This is a point which Captain Lothaire overlooked or ignored, but which should have led a cautious man at least to give Mr. Stokes the benefit of the doubt. Dr. Micheaux, who was the only European witness of the trial and condemnation of Mr. Stokes, interviewed the other day by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, declares that after a trial which lasted less than two hours Mr. Stokes was condemned. He appeared so dumbfounded he could not believe it, and asked Dr. Micheaux to intercede. This he did, but ineffectually. In Dr. Micheaux's own words the rest is told: "I had already begged Lothaire several times during the day not to carry out Stokes's sentence at once. When night came I made one more appeal to Lothaire, but again in vain. I thought I would try again the next day, but at five in the morning my servant came to call me, and in an excited tone said, 'Master, the white man is dead!' This gave me a terrible shock. I got up hurriedly and found that a gallows had been erected, at the foot of which was a newly-made grave. In it rested Stokes, who had just been executed, and who was immediately afterwards buried. This was while I was asleep. Lothaire subsequently told me that Stokes was sleeping when he was fetched to be led to his death."

A correspondent writing to us from London, on the 18th October, says that the Sultan has at length yielded to *force majeure* and accepted the Armenian reforms pressed upon him with such unrelenting firmness by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, and France. But no one believes that this removes the danger of seeing the Eastern Question re-opened in a catastrophic form. The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople puts the matter very clearly when he says that while the Armenian Question is on the verge of adjustment so far as regards the Ambassadors and the Porte, the Bourse has fallen, and general depression prevails. It is the universal conviction in the Turkish capital that "Mahomedan discontent will shortly reveal itself in action which will be the opening of a long and dramatic chapter. Mahomedans declare that a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty, and liberate Islam from a thraldom which cramps its energies and paralyses all its force." It would, perhaps, be cynical to say that the physicians round the Sick Man's bed are not prepared for an unwelcome convalescence, and that they may find means to prevent anything so untoward interfering with their legitimate hopes of succeeding to his estate. The *Westminster Gazette* has a cartoon by Gould which represents the different Powers around the Sultan's bed, Lord Salisbury with lancet, Russia with a saw, and the rest with other surgical instruments ready for an operation, while each has bulging out from his pocket a ready-made scheme for the partition of the patient's effects. The Turk is, however, unwilling to die in his bed. The correspondent just quoted mentions, quite casually, that "there is much activity in the forts of the Dardanelles, and much excitement in the town, the garrison is being increased by 13,000 men, new batteries are being raised at Dardanos, Namazieh, and Medjidieh, and armed with heavy guns. All the flannel in the town has been bought up for making cartridges, and all the whitesmiths are busy making lanterns and canteens." Meanwhile Russia has sent a man-of-war to Trebijond. A section of the Russian Press is bitterly denouncing the action of England, the designs of which are said to be clearly indicated by the presence of the British fleet at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Times* retorts that if these Russian newspapers knew the intentions and the acts of Russia, they would not waste their time in abusing England—an opinion in which those who are at all behind the scenes, will readily concur.

In another column we give a specially written account of the presentation to Mr. H. T. Hartley, one of the directors of the Indian Empire Exhibition, by the numerous Indian and Burmese employes at the Empire of India Exhibition—the potters, the gold and silver smiths, the weavers, the sweetmeat makers, the jugglers, etc.,—who are about to return to the East to escape the rigours of an English winter. Sir George Birdwood, whose speech we give in full, presided at the ceremony which took place in the Indian Theatre at Earle's Court. The testimonial consisted of some silver articles of Oriental workmanship and an illuminated address. Mr. Hartley, in acknowledging the gift, said the London Exhibitions Company had unanimously felt that their little Indian colony were there not merely as servants but as guests. It was the intention of the directors to place before the people of England at a later date a far fuller and more worthy representation of the manufacturing, reproductive, and economic resources of the Indian Empire.

The P. and O. Company's extra steamer Shannon, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought a large number of passengers, all of whom were landed at the Ballard Pier. Amongst the passengers were Sir Anthony McDonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces; Sir Lewis and Lady Hay; Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and his son, Mr. R. F. Vincent; Colonel W. E. Hilliard, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, and others. Sir Anthony McDonnell is at present staying at Captain Hext's bungalow, and will probably leave this evening for Allahabad. Sir Lewis and Lady Hay are putting up at the Great Western Hotel.

About six years ago, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Bayley sentenced a Parsee, named Sawakshaw Niramwalla, to transportation for life on conviction of having intentionally set fire to his bungalow, situated at Elphinstone Road, with the object of defrauding the company, which had insured the premises for the amount of Rs. 20,000. After an illness of about two months, Sawakshaw died in the Yerrowda Jail on Thursday last. The body was made over to some acquaintances of the deceased at Poona, whither his widow and other relations went the following day, and after the performance of the funeral obsequies, consigned the body to the Tower of Silence at Poona on Saturday last.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the general fund of the Khairgaum Zoroastrian community, to be used for charitable purposes in memory of his deceased son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

H. H. the Aga Khan, who has recovered from a recent serious illness, gives a dinner at Poona, this week, at which Lord and Lady Sandhurst, and about fifty other ladies and gentlemen will be the guests.

Amongst the passengers who arrived here on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde were Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, General and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Whiteworth, Hon'ble A. Napier, &c. Sir John Lambert, who was for a few hours the guest of Captain Hext, the Director of Indian Marine, left for Calcutta the same evening by the Jubulpore mail train.

The following are amongst recently proved wills—Sir Robert John Abercromby, Bart., £127,653; Mr. Charles Cardale Babington, F.R.S, F.S.A., FLS., £36,690; Rev. Sir Thomas Pym Bridges, Bart., £2,874; Mr. James Pitcairn Campbell, £9,548; Mr. George Nelson Emmet, £12,806; Mr. Alfred Lamb, £20,754; Mr. William Lindo, £11,022; Sir William Topham, of Noirmont, £68,903; Mr. John Nickisson, £5,802; Col. James Cross Ormrod, £99,284; Mr. Edward James Read, £8,972; Col. Sir John Stephen Robinson, £47,036; Dr. John Proudfoot Stratton, £9,946; and Rev. Robert Whiston, £6,040.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been gazetted Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen and Honorary Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lord Wolseley, in an Army Order, on his assuming command, states that he will endeavour to maintain the great traditions of the Army, further the well-being of the soldier, and encourage the progress required by the increasing advance of warlike appliances and military knowledge.

THE NEW JUDGE FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Arthur Strachey has been gazetted a Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Japan has notified to the Powers that she will withdraw her troops from the Corea as soon as the occupation of Liaotung ceases.

PROPOSED JOINT ACTION OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, has proposed joint action of the United States and Great Britain to a limited extent in Turkey for the protection of British and American citizens.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

M. Berthelot replaces M. Hanotaux as Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The French papers are astonished at M. Bourgeois conferring the portfolio for Foreign Affairs on M. Barthelot, and those for War and Marine on the civilians, M. Cavaignac, and M. Lockroy.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ROME.

ROME, Nov. 1.

A series of strong earthquake shocks occurred here to-day, lasting twenty seconds. No serious damage is reported.

PLOT DISCOVERED AT YILDIZ PALACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

A plot has been discovered in which the Albanian Guards at the Yildiz Palace are supposed to have been suborned by Mussulman Liberals.

Eight of the Guards have been executed.

A fusion of the Mussulman and Armenian malcontents is believed to be imminent.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

There is a financial crisis here, and the Porte has proclaimed a "moratorium" for four months.

THE INSURRECTION AT ZEITOUN.

Latest advices concerning the Armenian rising at Zeitoun state that the insurgents have surrounded the garrison there which consists of four hundred Turkish troops. The position of the garrison is precarious, and reinforcements are being hastened to the scene of action by the Turkish authorities.

SERIOUS TROUBLES AT ERZEROUM.

Serious troubles have broken out at Erzeroum, and in a conflict which took place there between the troops and insurgents the latter lost fifty in killed and wounded.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS COMMISSION.

The choice of members of the Commission for the control of Armenian reforms has not proved satisfactory.

Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, has expressed his wish to resign, but the Sultan has refused to accept his resignation.

THE GOA MUTINY.

RETURN OF THE SCOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 2.

The company, under the command of Gomes da Costa, returned to Santo Estevam, to-day, without having anything to report. They marched to Amona for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of the enemy in Nanuz Fort, but it appeared to be nearly evacuated, the prisoners and a few Ranes only being there. Five runaway soldiers have returned to Pangim.

Nov. 3.

The force from Amona returned to camp to-day. Another batch of ten men has returned to Pangim. Some have brought their guns. About two hundred mutineers have come to Sanquelim, and the main body remains at Nanuz. The fugitives bring news that the insurgents are discussing the necessity of giving battle to the Government troops, having their base at Nanuz. The whole force stationed at St. Estevam will go to Agorim, a village near Sanquelim, to-morrow. The insurgents have secured four old cannons, but don't know how to handle them. Two of them are serviceable.

THE RECENT BREACHES ON THE SEENA.

POONA, Nov. 3.

For the last few days it has been raining heavily in Sholapore, Ahmednagar and Sattara districts, and also in Poona. There are no more [illegible] interferences with Railway traffic. The [illegible] redisturbance on the Bori river is being put [illegible] as rapidly as possible, and the railway officials are working night and day over the Seena, and damage is being rapidly repaired. About fifteen trusses have been put in. Although the passengers and their luggage can be booked thorugh there is still much difficulty in crorssing the river Seena, passengers going over boats. The mail which usually arrived in Poona about midnight, now arrives at midday, running twelve hours late.

DEATH OF A GONDAL PRINCESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Nov. 2.

A gloom is cast over Gondal by the sad death of Bai Shri Mooghiba Saheb, mother of his Highness the Thakore Saheb, this morning. Deceased was a very accomplished princess and experienced lady, and had greatly endeared herself to all people. His Highness has the sympathy of everybody in his painful bereavement.

COTTON DUTIES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The following important letter, dated 30th October, has been addressed by the Secretary of the Finance Department, Government of India, to the Secretary, Bombay Government:—

I am directed to forward for communication to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association copy of certain papers laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by gentlemen interested in cotton manufacture in the United Kingdom, in which they urge objections to cotton duties levied in India on account of their having effect of protecting Indian against British Industry.

(2.) It will, no doubt, be remembered that sanction was given to these duties by the Secretary of State only on condition that steps were taken to avoid any such protection, and both Sir Henry Fowler and the present Secretary of State have stated in Parliament that if it were shewn on clear evidence that those duties as now imposed had any protective character as against British products Her Majesty's Government would "in concert with the Government of India consider the matter with a view to carry out the loyally declared intention to avoid protective injustice." It is in consequence of this pledge that the Secretary of State has now sent these papers to the Government of India for consideration. It will be seen from them that the protective effect alleged exists mainly in the following particulars:—(1) that Lancashire exports to India certain quantity of yarns No. 20 and lower counts and fabrics woven from such yarns which pay an import duty, whereas same yarns spun and fabrics woven from them in India are exempt from excise; (2) that in the case of woven goods made from exciseable counts yarn Indian manufacturers pay duty only on grey yarn values of goods, whereas imported goods are weighted with duty on the value of goods as completed.

(3) These inequalities were admitted by the Government of India at the time of the imposition of duties, but the view which was taken as warranting their being left out of consideration, was that India and Lancashire were practically not in competition, the former having almost the monopoly of yarns of No. 20, and lower counts and goods made from such yarns, and the latter almost the monopoly of the higher count goods. It will be observed, however, that not only are these facts called in question, but objection is taken that the stimulus will be (and is now) given to production in India, of yarns No. 20 and under and goods woven from them by their exemption from taxation, and that these will be substituted for taxable classes of yarns and goods.

(4.) Although the Government of India would be glad to receive opinions of the Chamber and the Association upon any part of the question raised in these papers there is much in them, such for example, as statistics of the cost of production which would only afford an opportunity for endless discussion. In the opinion of the Government no advantage will be gained by discussing the relative elements and enter into the cost, excluding taxation, of rupees worth goods manufactured. The question to be discussed is (1) whether any, and, if so, what new difference is imported into their relative cost by the amount or method of taxation; (2) whether that difference has the effect of favouring one industry as against others, and if so; (3) whether and how that difference should be eliminated. These are the main points on which the Chamber and the Association are invited to favour the Government with their views.

(5.) It will be observed that in the papers laid before the Secretary of State no suggestions are made for the removal of the inequalities which are alleged to exist, but it would be of assistance in consideration of the question by the Government of India if the Chamber and the Association would consider and state their views not only on the question whether there is any protective effect which requires remedy, but also as to what remedies can be applied without disturbing the course of trade.

(6.) The Government of India consider it desirable that the case as stated by the representatives of Lancashire industry should be laid before the Indian Chambers and the Bombay Millowners' Association in as general a form as possible, but they have directed attention to the matters in which especially they desire to have the opinion of the Chamber and the Association.

(7.) The Government would also desire to be favoured with information as to the extent to which bleached and printed goods of Indian manufacture compete with imported goods.

The list of the letters enclosed with the above is: (1) Letter from Messrs. Stirling and Sons, Glasgow, of 3rd April 1895, to the Secretary of State for India; (2) Statement by Mr. W. Noble, of Bury, showing how Lancashire is affected by the exemption from excise duty of cloths made from Indian yarns of No. 20; (3) examples of protective incidence of Indian import duty and excise as now applied to cotton piece-goods by Mr. W. Thompson, of Blackburn; (4) statement by Mr. A. Harvey as to the trade between England and India in goods made from coarse yarns with reference to the Cotton Duties Act; (5) tables by Mr. W. Noble comparing the cost of yarn and expenses in manufacture of certain descriptions of cloth in a Lancashire and an Indian mill; (6) Paper by Mr. T. Garnet, President, United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, on the Indian import duties and the law of substitution; (7) Letter to Sir H. Fowler, dated 20th April, 1895, and enclosures from Mr. O. Hopwood; (8) statement submitted to the Secretary of State, dated 9th July, 1895, signed by Mr. John Whittaker and approved by the cotton spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire, on the imposition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 1

The Clane Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-8
Bar Silver	30 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	71,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,800	"
" " Imports of Cotton	66,000	"
" " " Surats	nil	
" Stock of Cotton	881,000	"
" " Surats	29,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2.

10 p.m.	77·9

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

6 a.m.	77·7
0 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	85·2

A DESPATCH has been received in New York from Rio Janeiro, stating that a telegram received there from Para alleges that an armed British force is marching through Brazilian territory *en route* to the disputed area in Venezuela, and has already crossed the Takutu river. The report is unconfirmed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

IT was clear a week ago that the Turkish situation could not continue much longer, and that one way or another the climax would be reached in a few days. The news published this morning that the Sultan has at last agreed to the modified demands of the three powers—England, France, and Russia—is generally welcomed except in those quarters where little short of the expulsion of the Ottoman's bag and baggage from Constantinople would be deemed a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The *Daily Chronicle* and its "special commissioner," Mr. Henry Norman, now in the Turkish capital, hold up Lord Salisbury to public scorn for not insisting upon his pound of flesh, but the feeling of the country generally appears to be one of relief that the matter has ended, or rather ended for the present, so well as it has and without embroiling us in more serious complications. If Lord Salisbury had had a free hand he might perhaps have done better for the Armenians; but much as the nation sympathises with the cruelties inflicted upon that long suffering if not universally beloved race, and anxious as it is to see that they receive at least humane treatment from their rulers, there is a point beyond which it would not desire to go. Considering the nature of the international jealousies raised by the Armenian question Lord Salibsury is to be congratulated rather than censured for what he has in spite of innumerable obstacles accomplished, and this seems to have been generously admitted by Lord Rosebery in the speech he delivered at Scarborough, this afternoon. We have yet to see what the effect of the Imperial Order will be on the Mussulman subjects who are so loudly knocking at the gate for the redress of their own grievances, and whose sudden awakening to the abuses of the present system of Government in the Turkish Empire seems to have caused something approaching panic at the Yeldiz Kiosk. According to some of the telegrams from Constantinople the reforms granted so tardily by the Sultan are to be applied not only to the districts occupied by his Armenian subjects, but "to all his subjects equally;" but it is one thing to promise and another to perform. The Powers will take care so see that the Armenians get what has been promised to them; but the Mussulman subjects of the Sultan not being entitled to outside support may perhaps fare less well.

The official announcement is made that peerages have been conferred on Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, Mr. Plunket, the popular representative of Dublin University, and Baron Henry De Worms, who, it may be hoped, now thinks himself recompensed for past disappointments. Sir Algernon is not only a pillar of the Conservative party but he is a courtier, and it may safely be conjectured that when his name was submitted to the Queen by Lord Salisbury for hereditary honours no objection was raised. As to Baron De Worms it was thought that when he was left out of the Ministry something would be done for him, and that that something would take the form of a peerage. There will soon be quite a respectable group of Hebrews in the Upper House; and Mr. Barney Barnato's time may come. Already he is mentioned as a possible Conservative candidate. The Ministerial party is glutted with millionaires while the poor Liberals have none or next to none. Cannot Lord Rosebery, whose political visit to Scarborough is attracting so much attention, divert the stream—I had almost written the torrent—of wealth that continues to pour in the direction of the Conservative party? His lordship is apparently alive to the importance of doing something to improve the financial condition of his party, and we know how a political party is provided with funds. If we did not, some recently ennobled nonentities could enlighten us on the subject. Lord Rosebery in a letter to one of those convenient correspondents that leading politicians seem to keep on their premises stated that he had never proposed to abolish the House of Lords. This significant averment, which by the way I sincerely hope is not the cause of Mr. Labouchere's indisposition, has been followed by what in some quarters is regarded as an inspired intimation to the effect that Lord Rosebery does not agree with those stern unyielding Liberals who disapprove of any more peers being manufactured by their party. As Lord Rosebery is not an abolitionist he is not guilty of inconsistency in holding the views attributed to him, but it is doubtful if he would a month before the General Election have admitted that these were his opinions. Then there was outwardly at any rate a unanimous feeling that the creation of peers by a Liberal Government should absolutely stop. The notification made just after Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman upset the coach, that three Liberals undistinguished for anything but their worldly possessions had been elevated to the Upper House, created consternation among the rank and file of the Liberal party, and in my humble judgment contributed very largely to that apathy among Liberals which was one of the most remarkable features of the electoral fight. Conservatives say that Home Rule is dead. Many Liberals argue that local veto is or ought to be in the same condition. Is the agitation against the "hereditary principle" also to be knocked on the head? At this rate the Newcastle Programme will soon be reduced to modest limits. As to the reorganization of the Liberal party about, which we heard so much immediately after the *debacle* of July last, the indignation of the malcontents seems to have cooled, and nothing is heard about the conference at the National Liberal Club that was to put everything right. In Ireland, although Mr. Gerald Balfour is, as he informed an audience at Leeds, the other evening, looking forward to an easier time than was the lot of some of his predecessors in the office of Chief Secretary, politics and politicians are not so quiescent as they are in England. Last week the Parnellites occupied the arena and sought to terrify timid persons by the violence of their outpourings against the existing state of things. This week it is the anti-Parnellites who have absorbed our attention. To judge from one or two speeches that have been made by Mr. Justin M'Carthy at Bristol and from other signs a strong effort is being made to crush the Healyite faction, or at any rate to restore harmony among them. A conference of delegates from London branches of the National League has suggested the expulsion of the recalcitrant individuals, and somewhat similar sentiments have been expressed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, Dr. John Walsh. What may be the precise degree of importance attaching to the opinions of that ecclesiastic I cannot say, but the Canadian correspondent of the *Times* evidently thinks they are of value, for he has telegraphed the utterances referred to somewhat fully. In a letter to Mr. Blake, M.P., to whose mild personality so much antagonism is evinced by the aggressive "Bantry Gang" (as they are called), the Archbishop advises the holding in Dublin of a great national convention. "In that convention let Ireland speak out her mind. Let her point out and uphold those of her Parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her mark out and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies, and animosities have done so much to break the unity and waste the strength of the National party." Among the supporters of Mr. Healy not the least influential is Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who on account of his knowledge of the forms of Parliament and his acquaintance with Committee work occupies a position in the House of Commons not filled by any other member of the Irish party. Speaking in West Cork a day or two ago Mr. T. Gilhooly, M.P., accused Mr. Arthur O'Connor of being anxious to break up the party because he was not allowed by his colleagues to accept from the English Government the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means with a salary of £2,000 a year. That the position in question was within Mr. Arthur O'Connor's reach will be a surprise to most persons, although his name I remember was mentioned at the time as that of a suitable candidate. It would have been a bold stroke if Mr. Gladstone could have appointed a Nationalist as Chairman. Mr. Arthur O'Conner would at any rate have done better in the position than the gentleman who was ultimately chosen; but Mr. Mellor scarcely received fair-play when he entered upon his new duties. Perhaps what Mr. Gilhooly has told us explains to a certain extent why the late Chairman of Committees was at the outset so much disparaged in a certain quarter of the House.

The complimentary dinner to be given to the new member for Bethnal Green by his English friends is to take place at the Hotel Metropole on Wednesday, November 13. It is expected that Lord Harris will preside, and that Sir Theodore Hope, who by the way is, as a good Churchman, taking a very active part in the educational controversy, will perform the duties of Vice-Chairman. The preliminary notices were, as I mentioned at the time, issued from the Carlton Club and signed by an ex-Conservative M. P., Sir Roper Lethbridge. A circular just issued from a private address and signed R. Whittington Lowe, M.D., honorary secretary, announces that "the dinner will be strictly non-political in character." Mr. Bhownuggree's Liberal friends are, however, still holding aloof, and this causes some unpleasantness. It is not for me to say where the fault lies, but surely there ought to have been no diffialty in so arranging the affair that all could have joined in *feting* Mr. Bhownuggree on his success. Perhaps it would have been wiser to confine the dinner to personal friends of the hon. gentleman. Mr. Bhownuggree has been elected a member of the Carlton Club.

A number of gentlemen, including Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., and Sir George Birdwood, met on Tuesday, at No. 2, Dean's yard, Westminster, to examine a large collection of American wood which had been submitted to Colonel Haskin's process of dessication under external atmospheric pressure. Colonel Haskin is an American, and he claims for his invention, which is shortly to be tested on Plumstead Heath, that it effects in six hours and with absolute completeness and an immense saving in cost what can only be done after months and even years by other processes. His claim that the process can be applied with equally good results to both soft and hard wood was fully borne out by the examples shown of American wood, the analogues of *pangre*, silk *cotton tree*, and *lettuce tree* wood in India, which had been so to say, lapidified by his treatment. If upon full investigation Colonel Haskin's process is found to be all that is claimed for it, it would do for wood what Bessemer's process has done for iron, while there should be a great future for it in India for railway sleepers and house-building.

The phenomenal success of the recent flotation of the Sungla (Sylhet) Tea Company, which offered to the public shares amounting to £130,000, and received applications for considerably over a million sterling seems to have given an impetus to the Indian share market. The decline in favour of South African shares may also have something to do with the new enterprises announced this week. These include two new tea companies each with a capital of £200,000 and a coffee estates and land exploration company with a capital of £100,000. Then the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has received within the past few days the sanction of its shareholders to the establishment of a subsidiary company to take over and work what is known as the Wondalli block, and a further development of the business on the same lines is promised by Mr. George Batten and his co-directors. Moreover, the shareholders of the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company of India (Limited) met on Tuesday under the presidency of the ex-Home Secretary's father-in-law, Sir Charles Tennant, and after listening to a statement by him of the glowing prospects of the undertaking agreed to the acquisition of an adjoining property for £45,000 and to a necessary increase of capital. Are we approaching an Indian boom now that the South African craze has received a check, if not something more? Some idea of the change that has recently occurred may be gathered from the estimate put forward by Mr. S. F. Van Oss, the gentleman who in the pages of the *Investors' Review* and the *Nineteenth Century* has done his best to warn investors of the rocks ahead. Mr. Harry Marks, who is said to have made no less a sum than £100,000 by his speculation in mining shares since Mr. Barney Barnato descended upon London, tells us that, although our Dutch adviser may be a good van 'oss he is not a good leader; but the *Times* evidently thinks he is a trustworthy guide, for the great organ of the city not only publishes a long letter from him repeating his warnings, but says that in the main it agrees with him. Mr. Van Oss declares that the fall in values that has taken place in a fortnight represents at the very least £30,000,000; and friends east of St. Paul's tell me that these figures are probably not at all exaggerated. Notwithstanding the present depression Mr. Van Oss maintains that grave dangers are even now involved. Anybody who wishes to see how widespread the African fever is should glance at the lists of directors of the new companies. The retired Indian Civilian and the half-pay Army Officer we expect to see there, but when we find the name of the esteemed President of the Royal Institute of Painters in water colours figuring on more than one board—in one case he is, I believe, chairman—we are inclined to ask *qu'allait-it faire dans cette gallere?*

The Society for the encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, which has lately come into such great prominence, has been asked to organize the new and large collection that is to be exhibited at Earl's Court next year. The Executive Committee met a few days ago, and unanimously decided to accede to the request of the directors. All the present exhibits will be returned to their owners when the exhibition closes, as it will do soon; so that in 1896 everything will be fresh. The experience gained during the past few months will enable the Society to bring together a display of Indian art and industrial productions even more worthy than that which has afforded so much interest to the many thousands of persons who have visited the Queen's Hall. Ceylon and other Eastern dependencies are to be invited to send contributions and there is little doubt that they will respond with alacrity. Mr. Harold T. Hartley, who it may be truly said has acted as a father to the residents of the interesting Indian Village, and who thoroughly deserves the testimonial presented to him on Saturday, is to be offered the certificate of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art. As representing the Board of Directors his relations with the Society have been of a most cordial character, and it is due to his tact that there has been little or no friction from first to last. As an illustration of the expense that has been incurred by the Exhibitions Company to make the thing successful, I may mention that the cost of producing Mr. Imre Kiralfy's gorgeous spectacle, "India," is between £70,000 and £80,000. A big London show is not run in these days for nothing.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service transport Dilwara, under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. Leaving Southampton on the 10th October, the Dilwara called at Queenstown on the 12th Port Said on the 22nd, Suez on the 23rd and Aden on the 27th Idem. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 43 officers, 13 ladies, 8 children, 1,207 men rank-and-file, 62 women and 64 children. She had a fine passage. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs A J Hughes, R A
Major A H W Brett, R A
Major and Mrs H St L Wood and child, 1st Dorset Regt
Surg-Major and Mrs A Peterkin, A M Dept
Major C D Cave, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Major and Mrs E C Bethune and child, 16th Lancers
Capt E L Gulliding, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut D Deane, R A
Lieut R S de Winton, R A
Lieut P Fitz W Fitz Roy, R A
Lieut and Mrs A H Barclay, 18th Hussars
Lieut H M Martin, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut and Mrs J R Gaussen, I S Corps
Surg-Lieut P T Chapman, I M S
Lieut C Stirling, R H A
2nd-Lieut G de S Dudley, R A
2nd-Lieut W A Crookshank, R E
2nd-Lieut H J Kinsman, 2nd R Dub Fus
Rev R Marsh Dunn, Acting Chaplain
Rev P Tortin, Acting Chaplain
Wife of Capt E S Williams and child, 1st D C L I
Wife of Major E P Morgan Payler, 2nd R Scots

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Major H C B Gray, 2nd Welsh Regt
Major E P Morgan Payler, 2nd R Scots
Surg-Major and Mrs J H A Rhodes 2 children, Med Staff
Surg-Major and Mrs M W O Keepe, Med Staff
Capt and Bt Major B Thurston, 2nd Oxford L I
Capt A F Bundock, 2nd S Lan Regt
Capt E S Williams, D C L I
Lieut J D Reeve, 2nd R Dub Fus
Lieut and Mrs A St L Ricardo, 2nd R Innis Fus
Lieut R A Gray, R I Fus
Lieut N Malcolm, 2nd A and S High
Lieut W C Browne Clayton, R W Kent
Lieut E D X Delmage, Ms Comt
2nd-Lieut W S Mackenzie, 2nd S Lanc Regt

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Capt L I Arkwright, R E

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Lieut A W Clark-Kennedy, R A

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO ADEN.—Lieut F W Vander Kiste, R A

FROM ADEN TO BOMBAY.—2nd-Lieut G A S Gordon, R A.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN announce "With H. M. 9th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny:" a reprint of letters from Major O. H. St. G. Anson, who commanded first a squadron of the 9th Lancers and afterwards the regiment itself during the Mutiny.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the Overland mails of 18th October, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr J
Allen, Mr
Anderson, Mr and Mrs F C and child
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Bingley, Dr
Bowman, Mr E
Brander, Mrs
Bryant, Mr E
Cameron, Mr E
Cobbold, Mr and Mrs
Collin, Mrs and Miss
Combridge, Mr R
Cudden, Mrs W
Curteis, Miss
Day, Mr E H
Denham, Mr A
Digby, Mr R
Eves, Mr G
Elderton, Miss
Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs J P, and infant
Franks, Mr A
Gale, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Godfrey, Mr G
Halbot, Mr G C
Hastie, Mr
Haffield, Mr R
Horn, Mr C
House, Mr
Hughes, Mr N
Horn, Mr
Jacob, Mr and Mrs A C
Jellett, Mr H
Johnson, Mr and Mrs T R
Jones, Miss Gill
Kinloch, Mr W A
Mackeson, Mr
Martin, Mr W J
Micly, Mr A
Mitchell, Mrs
Molesworth, Mr G
Moore, Mr and Mrs
Murray, Mr W E
Napier, Hon A
Oaks, Mrs
Parkes, Mr, Mrs and children
Payter, Mr C A
Plunkett, Mr G
Roberts, Miss
Robb, Mr and Mrs
Robb, Master and 2 Misses
Rouse, Mr F
Saunders, Mr E
Schrieber, Mrs and 2 children
Shortland, Mr C
Stewart, Mr G W
Sturrock, Mr E L
Townshend, Mr R
Urie, Mr
Wolff, Mr
Wright, Mrs T A

FROM BRINDISI.

Archer, Mr and Mrs
Andreada, Col
Blades, Mr
Battey, Mr
Barnet, Lt M C
Brown, Rev, Mrs and child
Clothier Maj
Child, Mr and Miss A B
Cotton, Mr G
Carrington, Col E
Forster Dr Von,
Forster, Mr
Gulschow, Mr L A
Guttman, Mr
Hingston, Mr and Mrs
Heard, Mr and Mrs
Hewett, Mr J S
Hodson, Mr C W
Hoskins, Mr E J A
King, Dr G
Korbell, Mr O
Lambert, Sir J
Loam, Mr A
Macguire, Mr W F
Manser, Surg-Maj T
Morrison, Mr W T
McGuire, Mr P
Merk, Mr R H
Murray, Mr J J
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Neilson, Lt W
Nicholson, Gen and Mrs
Ostermayer, Mr and Mrs
Parker, Miss
Root, Miss
Remfrey, Mr
Seaborn, Mr J
Thorp, Miss
Taylor, Mr
Turmour, Mr and Mrs
Tuhler, Mr and Mrs W T
Villar, Col
Wyndham, Maj and Mrs
West, Mr H C
Whitworth, Mr and Mrs G C

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Hays.

FROM ADEN.—Mr A P Moola Feroz.

THE EXTRA STEAMER SHANNON.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon (extra), Capt. E. Crewe, from London, left Aden at 5-30 a.m. on Tuesday, and arrived in Bombay, yesterday, at daylight. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Miss
Brown, Mr H A
Boswell, Mrs
Cummins, Miss
Cama, Mr S
Creagh, Col and Mrs
Drummond, Miss
Edwards, Miss
Ferguson, Miss
Fillconnell, Mrs
Griffiths, Mrs
Gutheri, Mr W W
Griffiths, Mr Geo
Gallthy, Dr G S
Gibbon, Miss
Geagh, Mrs
Hoghton, Mr and Mrs
Hilliard, Col W E
Harrison, Mr
Holloway, Mr F B
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs
Heman, Mrs
Hoghton, Capt
Higgins, Miss
Harris, Mr and Miss
Jacob, Mrs Arthur, and inft
Johnson, Miss
Lobb, Miss
Little, Mrs
Lindsley, Miss
Le Gras, Mr A
Lynde, Mr T
Lynde, Mrs and Miss
Muir, Mr C W
Millar, Mrs
Moore, Miss
MacConell, Mr and Mrs J F P, and child
Newman, Mr H A
Nugent, Rev C B
Osborne, Miss
Peacock, Mr
Pearse, Mr R R
Pennell, Maj
Philips, Miss
Potter, Mrs
Palmer, Miss
Ritson, Mr
Sharp, Miss
Smith, Miss Taylor
Smith, Miss Cleather
Tear, Mr E A
Westlake, Mrs A P
Wright, Miss
Weston, Miss
Wakefield, Miss
Young, Miss and sister
Kelly, Mrs O

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Capt Abbott
Bicknell, Mr H
Bates, Miss
Boyd, Miss
Baumer, Mr
Browne, Mrs Gore
Browne, Capt and Mrs
Boyle, Mr R J
Carter, Mr and Mrs W, and infant
Chadwick, Miss
Chann, Mr
Courtneys maid, Mrs
Courtney, Mrs and infant
Collier, Rev A
Collier, Mrs
Carstairs, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Miss
Cuffe, Mrs
Connington, Mr and Mrs
Corlet, Mr
Dennis, Lieut, Mrs H J, child and inft
Dalton, Miss
Davey, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Emery, Mr P
Frost, Mr and Miss C
Fraser, Mr, Mrs, and infant
Fisher, Mr A
French, Mrs Harvey
Gray, Mr and Mrs Percy
Gasperz, Mr
Green, Mrs
Gullford, Rev E
Harrison, Mr
Hornbe, Mr Rudolph
Henderson, Mr J J
Hay, Sir Lewis and Lady
Hope, Mr
Holling, Mr H
Hansen, Mr Ewart
Henderson, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts
Johnstone, Mr and Mrs D L
Kaumann, Mr
Katz, Mr Hugo
Kirg, Mr and Mrs
Karpeles, Mr J
King, Mr H C
Lawder, Mrs, and child
Laurie, Mr and Mrs Hill, and 2 infants
Luard, Mr and Mrs
Leapingwell, Mr
Lawson, Mr
Lmythe, Col
McLeod, Mrs Donald
McDonnell, Sir A
Moriarty, Mr
Martindale, Mr A
Marriott, Miss
Muspratt, Mr
Moe, Mr G H
Myuetham, Miss
Montgomery, Maj
Moran, Mr
Norman, Mr and Mrs Goodwin
Nansittart, Mr, Mrs and child
Nelson, Mr F
Nairne, Mr
Ostrehan, Capt and Mrs
Odonnell, Mr and Mrs
Owen, Mr
Perry, Surg-Major
Payne, Mr
Panchard, Mr
Peleri, Mrs
Robertson, Mr F G
Roe, Miss
Reid, Mrs G
Rendel, Mr W L
Ruse, E Mr
Robertson, Mr J H
Robb, Rev and Mrs
Russell, Capt
Scaramanga, Mrs
Satrapp, Mr
Spencer, Mr F A
Sorrell, Mrs
Sharpe, Mr H
Straight, Mr Douglas
Smith, Mr
Smythe, Col
Slater, Miss McLauchlan
Tremenheer, Mrs
Turner, Mr W W
Vincent, Mr R H
Vincent, Col H A
Vincent, Mr F H
Walker, Mr C R
Walker, Mr W R
Wallace, Miss
Westropp, Mr
Wellmann, Mr
White, Mrs Carr
White, Major, Mrs and Miss
Willis, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mrs Harrison.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

FOREIGN affairs continue to attract the largest share of attention, except from that section of the public which seeks its mental nutriment in murder and other horrors. Interest still centres chiefly in Turkey, China, and Madagascar; but in all three the tension has somewhat relaxed.

Several of our leading public men have allowed their voices to be heard during the week, Mr. Gerald Balfour having a hopeful word to say on the prospects of Ireland, Mr. Asquith reviving memories of the 17th century in Yorkshire, Sir Richard Webster and Sir Edward Clarke making some interesting observations on the profession to which they belong, Sir Walter Besant talking about books, and Sir E. Malet—though this, to be sure, was in Germany—describing diplomatists as the homely buttons that hold the world's political garments together.

The Church Congress has come to an end, but the subjects it discussed are as much "in evidence" as ever—especially the reunion of Christendom, on which Lord Clifden, several Bishops, and Dr. Parker have had their say, and the voluntary school question. The London School Board is again involved in the religious education controversy. London's other Parliament, the County Council, has decided by a majority of one vote not to proceed without further inquiry in its scheme for the purchase of the water companies.

Three members of Parliament have received peerages—Baron H. de Worms, Sir Algernon Borthwick, and Mr. D. R. Plunket. It is suggested that Mr. Lecky should be asked to fill Mr. Plunket's seat in the Commons.

Some extraordinary revelations have been made in connexion with a recent explosion at Arklow, and in other respects our Irish column will not be found lacking in interest. The shipbuilders' dispute is still the subject of negotiation. The sequel to Professor Ray Lankester's arrest, and his comments thereon, will be found in our legal department, where a surprising arrest in connexion with the ingot silver robbery and a child-murder of peculiarly aimless brutality are also chronicled.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Admiral Sir Lewis T. Jones, G. C. B.; Sir Thomas Crawford, K. C. B.; Bishop Durnford; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer; Lady Burgoyne; Lady Gordon; Mrs. Alexander.

IT is officially notified that whereas his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council has, under the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, granted leave of absence, under medical certificate, for six months to the Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, I. C. S., C. S. I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office is present on the spot, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 27 of the said Act, to appoint Mr. John Nugent, I. C. S., to be a temporary Member of the said Council.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Nov. 2.

As already wired, his Excellency the Governor was presented with an address of welcome by the Satara Municipality yesterday afternoon. A large number of officials and leading gentlemen of Satara, including all the Municipal Commissioners, were present. The following are the names of those gentlemen who were invited to be present on the occasion: Mr. C. B. Winchester, Collector at Satara; the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector; Messrs. S. Tagore, I.C.S., Sessions Judge; T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Assistant Sessions Judge; W. C. Rand, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector; S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., Second Assistant Collector; W. C. Shepperd, I.C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Collector; J. M. Cursetji, District Deputy Collector; J. Down, District Superintendent of Police; Captain Piers, Commanding 10th Regiment N.I.; Messrs. R. S. Fagan, Deputy Conservator of Forests; F. B. Maclaran, Executive Engineer; Dr. J. C. H. Peacocke, Civil Surgeon; Major Blake, Commanding Detachment S. M. S. Regiment; Rev. G. Gothard, Chaplain; Messrs. D. A. Thomson, Assistant Conservator of Forests; J. S. Greenaway, Police Probationer; Captains Ward, Middlesex Regiment; and H. C. B. Dann; Mr. I. B. Robertson, Assistant Engineer; Colonel Bythell; Messrs. Sexton, Britten, Stewart, O'Brien; Surgeon-Major Adey; Mr. Whiting, C. E.; Rev. Mr. Bruce; Messrs. Galbraith, Cattell, Macaulay, D. M. Colah, barrister-at-law; F. D. Kamdin, Superintendent, Post Office; Aderji Dorabji Ghaswalla; Rao Bahadurs Ganesh Pandurang Apte, Vice-President; and B. M. Kharkar, Huzur Deputy Collector and Chairman; Rao Saheb Yadavarao Krishna Sathe; Mr. Pandurang Nilkant Bhadhamkar; Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo; Khansaheb Wallisaheb Dadamiya; Messrs. Jagojirao Bhagawantrao Jadhava; Balwant Shridhar Sahasrabudhe; Ramchandra Sawalaram Pansare; Balmukund Hajarimal Marwadi; Ganesh Narayen Kolatkar; Balwant Rango Majgaumkar; Dattarya Narayen Fadnis; Balwant Vishnu Fanasalkar; Sakharam Appaji Kolatkar; Gokuldas Ramdas Gujar; Venkatidas Mathuradas Gujar; Ganapati Hariba Bagde; Waman Anant Bhide, Venkatesh Kasinath Daird; Wasudeo Ramchandra Shathe, Waman Ganesh Ghaurkor; Rao Bahadurs C. N. Bhat and K. B. Marathe, Rao Sahebs S. V. Bhandarkar; R. R. Panditrao; D. B. Pingale; V. N. Mutalik; N. B. Rajadue; N. V. Sathe, K. G. Kelkar; Messrs. K. J. Bhave; L. B. Mutalik; R. P. Kerandikar; D. N. Nabar; R. R. Kale; Bapusaheb Sumant; Nanasaheb Divan, and G. V. Ranade.

His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain Walton, arrived at 4-30 o'clock, and was received by the Vice-President and members of the Municipality. At the outset, Mr. Winchester, Collector and President of the Satara Municipality, introduced the Commissioners to his Excellency, after which Mr. Gunesh Pandurang Apte read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Satara, beg to offer you a most hearty welcome on your Excellency's first visit to this historical city. Ever since your Excellency's arrival in India, we have been anxiously looking forward to the honour of personally welcoming you and this desire was in no small measure due to your Excellency's declaration, even before leaving Europe that you would follow in the footsteps of that able statesman and efficient administrator, Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose name is so intimately connected with the British administration of the Deccan. We are glad that the expectations formed of your Excellency's administration have been partly realized. your Excellency's resolution extending the elective franchise in respect of the Local Legislative Council to the Central Division is an early and signal proof of this. Your Excellency's recent utterances on public occasions have given reasons to the public to hope for greater good. This Municipality was constituted in the year 1853, and, is, therefore one of the oldest institutions of the kind in this Presidency. Sir James Ferguson in 1884 formally conferred on us the elective franchise for half the members, and we are glad to be able to state that the citizens here highly appreciate the privilege, and show a keen and lively interest in the administration of Municipal affairs. The members have always endeavoured to promote the welfare of their fellow-citizens by improving the sanitary condition of the town and providing for other works of public utility. Since the completion of the Kas water-works in the year 1886, Satara enjoys an aburdant supply of water. But we find that the water is not so pure as expected, and the construction of a filter has become a prime necessity. This work will entail a heavy expenditure which the Municipality is, on account of its financial embarrassment, unable at present to undertake. To cover the original cost of the Kas water-works, a loan of three lakhs of rupees repayable in yearly instalments of Rs. 23,000 was raised. This heavy instalment left us very little margin for undertaking other public works of an urgent nature We note with gratitude that on our representation Government were pleased to reduce the instalment to Rs. 17,000. But, nevertheless, it is difficult to make both ends meet. Increased taxation is out of question as the burden is already too heavy. The Government of Bombay have always taken a sympathetic view of our financial situation, a fresh proof of which is given by the recent Government Resolution dated 21st August, 1895, in which Government have withdrawn their demand for a contribution of Rs. 1,000, per annum towards the cost of the Civil Hospital. In these circumstances, your Excellency will easily perceive why we look to Government for pecuniary help in the matter of constructing filter beds. Your Excellency is already aware that the Western Deccan Railway line does not run in close proximity to this city Owing to this circumstance Satara is losing the commercial importance it once possessed. In these days of material prosperity and keen competition it is commerce that marks the position of a city, and the fortunes of Satara could be best retrieved by the construction of a branch line, an undertaking unhappily beyond the reach of local enterprise. The question of the extension of trial by jury has been repeatedly pressed on the attention of Government. The system of trial by jury is no doubt passing through an experimental stage in India. In some of the cities in the Central Division of this Presidency the experiment has proved a success. Satara is not in our humble opinion inferior to these cities in point of education and intelligence and we hope that under your Excellency's liberal rule, the day is not distant when the people in this district will have the privilege of trial by jury. We are glad to bring to your Excelleny's notice that Satara is free from those racial differences that have of late disturbed the peace of some parts of this Presidency. We are happy to find that your Excellency's Government has within so short a time given clear indications of a firm determination to face the question boldly with a view to arrive at a correct and a satisfactory solution, and we hope that ere long these Hindu-Mahomedan riots will be a thing of the past. Uncertain rainfall and a rapidly increasing agricultural population have been a source of anxiety both to the people themselves and to Government, and every effort is welcome having for its object the sure supply of water for agricultural purposes. In this district there are not a few places where as on hill tops and slopes, water is abundant and perennial but the remoter lands suffer from scarcity of water. Large irrigation works whether started by Government or private enterprise, would do much permanent good to agriculture, and we are confident that your Excellency will see your way to encourage any private enterprise in this direction either by a loan of the services and advice of the Engineering Department or otherwise. A perennial canal irrigates a portion of this district, besides which there are numerous places including the Kelghar ghat where the supply of spring-water is enough to cultivate sugar-cane. A great help would be afforded in improving the condition of the agriculturists in this district if an extra demand for jaggery (raw sugar) were created, which would encourage the extention of cultivation of this paying crop. Your Excellency would take a step in this direction by encouraging the work of the Sugar Refining Factory established at Poona, but now unfortunately in an unsatisfactory condition, as no sufficient means have been hitherto found for advantageously disposing of the refuse that remains after crystallizing the sugar. Unless the molasses can be profitably utilized, the sugar refining industry can scarcely thrive. The belief that immense good would be done by the successful working of the Sugar Factory in the Deccan is further strengthened by the favourable remarks made by the Director of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency in his annual report for the year 1884-85 para. 134. It will, therefore, be a great boon to the Deccan agriculturists if your Excellency will be placed to get the Abkari and the Agricultural Departments to interest themselves in the promotion of this industry as not only Poona, but the adjoining districts of Satara, Sholapur, etc., will also be benefitted, as sugar-cane is grown throughout these districts, and with cheap transit by rail the raw product could be forwarded with advantage to Poona for refinement. This will create a very great demand for the raw material. In conclusion we beg to assure your Excellency of our loyalty to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and we fervently hope that your Excellency may have health to discharge the onerous duties of your exalted and responsible position, and we doubt not that by wise and generous policy your Excellency will win the affection and good-will of the people who are entrusted to your care.—We remain, &c.

Lord Sandhurst, in replying to the address, said:—Mr. Vice-President, Municipal Commissioners, and

Gentlemen,—The welcome you give me is most cordial, and I am heartily grateful for it. It gives me great pleasure to come to this town of Satara, a prominent one in the Deccan, and once the seat of the Maharatta Government. Times are, however, now more peaceful than in those years long ago, less stirring and, perhaps, less full of incident, but more productive of good, more progressive, and more enlightened. However, the fact that this place has been in days long past the seat of Mahratta Government invests the locality with a special interest. Great deeds of arms, the very fierceness of the struggle that took place give a romantic side, and turning to your history which cannot fail to interest the student of Indian history and the traveller, therefore, while I take great pleasure in going my round of the Presidency, I have been greatly looking forward to this short visit. Turning to your address, the first point is certainly one of interest to this division, the extending of the privilege to this division of electing a member for nomination to the Legislative Council. I have referred to this matter in replying to one or two other addresses, and I will only say that after careful consideration I was glad to be able to announce that the Government thought it should no longer be withheld. The reference to your Municipality takes us back to 1853. These years were among the earliest of Local Government, and great strides have been made since then. I am very glad to hear from you that the citizens take a keen interest in the management of their town by those who represent them. A healthy public opinion is of great use, and aid to a public body. Wholesome and fair criticism is also of great assistance, and keeps people up to the mark. I have little doubt that Sir James Fergusson acted wisely in conferring elective franchise, for it must naturally increase the interest of the public in their own concerns: moreover; if the public take an interest in the business they will soon find out and distinguish between those who are energetic and painstaking members, and those who are obstructionists. I am glad to hear that the business is amicably carried on, and really public advantage is the general aim. It is satisfactory to know that the water-supply is abundant. I am, however, sorry to hear it is not considered pure. You mention the necessity for a filter and the expense to which your exchequer will be put. You refer to various ways in which Government has met your wishes in the matter of remissions. You must not think that Government has unlimited funds at its disposal. Provincial funds now of all times require the greatest care, economy, and foresight. We have so many demands and so many directions in which expenditure is already incumbent on us, that I regret to say that I cannot hold out much hope of our being able to aid the Municipality in the construction of the filter. Again, you refer to the railway. That the railway follows the line it does, and not one nearer Satara, is undoubtedly a misfortune for your town, but you will understand that though you put it in your address, Government in these times of financial depression could hardly be expected to undertake such a vast expenditure to improve the communication of a single town. From what I have said, pray, do not think that I under-rate the difficulties of your financial position, and your laudable wishes to improve your town and its interests, but if you have financial difficulties, the position of Government in this respect is one of not less difficulty, and while it is generally unpleasant to say "No," especially when I believe that the members of this Municipality do their work with an earnest desire for the public benefit, I must ask you to make allowance for Government in these demands of financial assistance. You refer to trial by jury, which you say is going through an experimental stage in this Presidency, and being proud of your educational position and intelligence of your citizens, you are anxious for the experiment to be tried. I can see that the same spirit animates you that animates others, and I sympathise with that feeling, namely, that your town is as good and intelligent if not better and more intelligent than your neighbours. What I must say on this point is this: You acknowledge that as an experiment. Government must be patient to see how the experiment works, and if it works well I have little doubt that Government will see how far and where extension can be given. You point with satisfaction to the fact that this town has been free from those acrimonious, and sometimes, violent disputes arising from religious differences. I join you in the satisfaction you feel, and I earnestly hope that this happy situation will be maintained, and I share with you the hope that in time those differences will be a thing of the past. You mention irrigation and the extension of the sugar-refining industry. I note the reference. These, however, are questions involving considerable issues and responsibilities greater than at first sight appear, so to-day I am unable to say more than on any proposals being sent to Government they would receive careful attention. You close your address with a loyal sentiment to the Queen-Empress—a sentiment I am always glad to see expressed in many kind expressions towards myself. I repeat the pleasure it has given me to come amongst you, to become acquainted with your leading men, to see the country in itself beautiful, and learn how it progresses, and when I leave Satara to-morrow I shall take away a pleasant memory of the cordial welcome you have given me to-day. (Applause.)

The Vice-President then garlanded his Excellency, and presented him with a superb bouquet of flowers. The distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar* terminated the proceedings.

This afternoon Lord Sandhurst presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Government school, the premises of which were tastefully decorated for the occasion. At the outset the boys and girls went through a choice programme of native and English songs and recitations. One of the songs was specially composed in honour of his Excellency's visit to the school, and was rendered in excellent style. Mr. Sathe, the head-master, then read a lengthy report of the working of the school during the past year, and from this it appeared that the school was doing most useful educational work in Satara, and was made use of by a large number of students.

His Excellency the Governor, who was received most enthusiastically, in addressing the assembly, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Sathe in reading his report has remarked that I am the first Governor who has been lucky enough to be present here on an occasion of this kind. Well, for anything to be successful, it is always advisable to have a little luck on your side, and I am lucky in this respect that my visit has been timed at the period when these prizes are to be given away. I yesterday visited your Municipality, and I am glad to-day to have the opportunity of hearing how on the one hand the Municipality conduct their schools, and how on the other hand this High School under Government is also conducted. It has been pointed out to you in the report that this school began in a very small way; it is one of those things which from a small beginning has come most successfully to be a very fine institution, and it is satisfactory for the head-master to be able to announce that there are bordering on five hundred boys in this school. Of course there is the question of fees, and it is lamentable, but at the same time inevitable that there should be some who are not in a position to pay such fees as may be demanded—I believe in this school everybody pays full fees. These must seek their education elsewhere. Any sort of education conducted on proper lines, although not of such an extended character as that found in a High school, is good, and I think the public here are fortunate in possessing public spirited men like Mr. Tagore, who are ready to come to the assistance of those, who find themselves not so well-off as some of their fellow-citizens. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I observe one point more in the report read by the head-master which was in regard to certain rules of admission and re-admission, which were circulated, by the department, and which he announced have worked well in that they have succeeded in putting an end to the migratory state of boys who have not succeeded in one school and therefore transfer themselves to another. I do not think it is possible to lay too much stress upon the advantage of boys remaining at one school. We all know of instances where some boys do not succeed so well at one school as their companions, and this is inevitable in life but at the same time, excepting under very exceptional circumstances, it stands to reason that if they forsake that school where the master is beginning to take an interest in them, although they may be dull boys: they are likely to fare worse in a good school where no interest may be taken in them and mingle in a crowd not so well looked after. It is an encouraging sign in this particular school that this migration does not take place and in saying this I have my mind in other schools where such migration takes place in a great degree. Another side from which to be looked at this question is this that there are people who are accustomed to think that the only thing we sent boys to school for is to learn and some people are accused of sending boys to school simply to get rid of them. Whether this is true or not I cannot say, but in regard to the learning part of it I cannot assert that learning is the only thing that boys get from school; they have to fall into the ways of the little world which surrounds them in the school; they learn to give and take as we men have to give and take when we mix with others in the world. They have to fall into the discipline of the school; interest is taken in them by the master and as they grow bigger and the responsibility of the school grows on them, they take interest in those beneath them in that school and they, in their way, assume direction not only in the matter of work, but of the discipline, and also of the sports of the school. Therefore, whether you take it on the ground of learning alone, or you take it on the ground of the disciplinary advantage, and of the habit of life acquired, or whether you take it on both the grounds, I have mentioned, there can be no doubt that it is much better for all boys to go to one school, provided it is well and properly maintained, and to stick to that school until they pass the final examination out of it. (Applause.) I observe in the address you mention that some advance has been made in drawing. That is a matter of congratulation to this institution, and for this reason: there are some boys who excel in one line of education, and some in another. Some have a linguistic turn of mind, some have a scientific turn of mind, and others a mathematical turn of mind; some boys have eyes for form and colour, and also ears for music; and it is a very great danger if all these practical things are lost sight of, and boys who may have considerable mechanical or drawing talent are obliged to crowd up with those boys who have a literary talent, and so their talent is not cultivated to proper and mature advantage, and they have to take a backward place in school, and, therefore, miss a great change of training themselves for the positions they are destined for in after-life. There is one feature in the report which is strange to me in the report of the schools that I have in the Presidency—and they are many—I observe in regard to this fresh start that you refer to a reading-room which is maintained not only for the recreation of the boys, but also for the recreation of the teachers. I think there is great benefit to be found in two ways. First of all, you get the boys and masters to mix out of school hours, so that the interest taken by the masters in the boys can be continued. It is of great advantage to read these newspapers—light newspapers, I hope, for I always find newspapers dull—and strong books, but there should be some one present to explain certain points which at times need explanation. I do not think that it is a good thing not only in the conduct of the school, but in the interest of education generally, that the moment the school-room closes, for the school-master to take himself away and leave the boys to shift for themselves. It is quite possible for the interest of the master to be maintained in the boys, and you may depend upon it, where those interests are the same the master will have a much greater influence for good over the boys they continually teach. The next point is you have a playground where these boys play cricket, which I think was subscribed to by local gentlemen in the town, and you also mention that the Municipality made a grant of money wherewith to purchase another piece of ground where certain games may be pursued. Of course, I am an admirer of cricket, but still everyone is not a cricketer, and I am very glad that the Municipality are interesting themselves in these physical exercises, because I hold very strongly that if you want a boy to work well you must give him some inducement to play well; and so exercise his body as well as his mind, so that when he turns to his books he is much fresher, and is able to put his whole soul into his work. You mention a word or two in regard to parents. I have, no doubt, your advise was founded upon experience, and I think it must be disheartening to school-masters and those who have used their best energy and their learning upon the instruction of those committed to their care, if they see their boys fall into evil ways, when the latter are beyond their control. I do not think too much can be said to encourage parents to look after their children when they leave school, and help them to grow up in the right ways of those who live to mature years. We have had a very pleasant entertainment this afternoon, composed of various songs and portions of Shakespere, and I am bound to admit that I understood the portions of Shakespere better than the songs, but however that may be, we have passed a very enjoyable half-hour in the society of those assembled here, and in the entertainment provided by the children, who have appeared before us. I am very glad to have come this afternoon to give away the prizes, and I hope in the days to come those who do not get prizes to-day will not be disheartened but still strive their utmost to obtain prizes in the future, and get the better of their fellows in the race in school, and I shall gladly congratulate those who receive the prizes. (Loud applause.)

Lord Sandhurst then distributed the prizes to the students, after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion.

Immediately after the prize-distribution was over, Lord Sandhurst drove to the Satara Union Club, which is situated at a short distance from the school, and received an address of welcome from that club. The following is a copy of the address which was read by Mr. G. W. Ranade, president of the club:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the members of the Satara Union Club respectfully beg to offer to your Excellency a most hearty welcome. In your tour through the Deccan your Excellency will, no doubt, be welcomed by many public bodies; but we yield to none in our loyalty and devotion towards her Majesty's highest representative in this Presidency. We are extremely gratified to find that this infant institution has been honoured by your Excellency's visit, and we hope that this event will mark an important era in its onward career of usefulness. This club is an institution of six years' standing. It was founded in 1886 under the presidentship of Sardar Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, Bo. C. S., who was lately a member of the local Legislative Council, and who at present is acting Collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur. The hall which your Excellency adorns to-day was built with the aid of private donations and subscriptions on a piece of ground purchased by the club, and the open grounds all round have been taken on a long lease from the local Municipalty with the previous sanction of Government. The want of a gymnasium and a cricket ground near the city is being keenly felt, which with a liberal grant-in-aid from Government we hope in course of time to meet. This institution has been started and is being all along maintained with steady interest by almost all the leading and educated men of this town, and their chief object is to secure the benefits of physical exercise by means of manly sports, to promote social intercourse among different classes of the community and to effect mutual improvement by lectures and debates; and it has on its roll ninety resident and sixty mofussil members. Your Excellency's visit to this club is, we repeat, a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to its members, and we beg to offer our hearty thanks to your Excellency for kindly sparing a portion of your valuable time for the purpose. Wishing your Excellency a long life and prosperity.

His Excellency, who was received most enthusiastically, said: Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to meet you to-day, and I thank you most sincerely for the cordial nature of the welcome you have given me. In a country far away I belonged to a considerable number of clubs, and I am, therefore, in a position to know the advantages of them; the many hours of recreation they can give and the general satisfaction that we get out of them from social converse with our friends. You mention that this will be a hall in which social intercourse will take place, and also discussion and debates, and I observe, perhaps with a view to that end, the seats are arranged facing one another—(Laughter)—and I also notice that the numbers on one side seem to balance pretty well with the numbers on the other, so it will require the most seductive eloquence from this platform to secure a majority on one side or the other. However that may be, I have little doubt that the debates, which take place, although you may all hold strong opinions, will be of such a nature that the good feeling of the club will be in no way damaged. (Laughter and applause.) You allude to the fact that the want of a cricket ground and gymnasium is felt, and I observe there a suggestion which I have noticed not only in the Deccan and other parts of India, but also in England, and that suggestion is that the funds of Government or some-one else may be called into requisition. Well I am not very sure that I can advise Government to give funds towards sport or to create a gymnasium belonging to a club which I understand is the property of a number of subscribers in their private capacity, which is built, and is maintained for their recreation during the time at their disposal, for music or debates. But I have always been strongly in favour of physical exercises whether they be cricket, or fencing, or swarming up the pole which I have seen nowhere but in India, and I am inclined to encourage the venture in which you propose to embark. Therefore, with your leave I shall give a contribution to the fund from my own pocket so as to assist this excellent object, and hope it will come to maturity. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I have nothing more to say except that your club has only been started a few years, it is in its youth, it appears to have a substantial number of members, and I hope its members will increase and multiply so as not to unduly overcrowd your rooms, or make one side much larger than the other when a debate takes place. Once more I thank you very much for the welcome you have given me and I trust every prosperity will attend this social institute. (Loud applause.)

Ganpatrao Bhadke, a goldsmith, then stepped forward, and presented to Lord Sandhurst a photo of his Excellency, worked on a small silver plate, of carte-de-visite size, and also an admirable crayon likeness. Lord Sandhurst accepted the presents with thankfulness. After some native songs were rendered by professional singers, Mr. Ranade adorned his Excellency's neck with a garland of flowers and presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers terminated the interesting ceremony. The Governor then drove back to the Collector's bungalow, where he dined quietly, and at 10 o'clock the gubernatorial party left Satara for Satara Road by dak, where they arrived shortly before midnight, and left for Poona by mail train.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 23rd October, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 19th October 1895	10,326,300
Balance to be remitted from 20th October 1895 to 31st March 1896	6,673,700

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 1.

The expedition, composed of 500 men and officers, left yesterday morning for the island of Jua. It halted at Old Goa, where the Christian soldiers heard Mass, received communion, and were addressed by Rev. Azavedo, the chaplain at Belgaum, who urged them to behave themselves, as they ought to do, as true soldiers owing allegiance to their King and God. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and at the end of the religious ceremony the expedition started for their destination, where they arrived in the afternoon. The Field Hospital, which was to accompany the expedition, was at the last moment dispensed with owing to the representation made by Dr. Rocha and his assistant, Dr. Wolfane D'Silva, who asked the Governor to supply them with arms and cartridges, as the Field Hospital would be left without any protection when the former was fighting. The Hospital Staff was composed of the two above named doctors, an hospital assistant, Lacerda, Messrs. Honorato and Rozendo, medical students of the fifth year, and seven other students of the Medical College. The Government replied that there were no spare arms to be supplied, and consequently the Field Hospital was dispensed with.

The deserters have abandoned Sanquelim and retreated to Nanuz, where an engagement may take place. The object of the expedition is not to hunt down the rebels from the Fort of Nanuz; for this purpose a stronger force may be necessary. Its activity will be confined to checking the invasions of the rebels into defenceless villages. But even then, Captain Gomes da Costa will have to exercise his discretion in not detailing small detachments apart from each other, which may fall an easy prey to the hosts of deserters if they are attacked suddenly. I will not speculate on the chances of the expedition. It is enough to remember that seven thousand men on the Government side took the offensive in the war of 1852, and notwithstanding the training the regiments then had, they were not able to destroy the enemy after a war of three years which was concluded with peace and honour in 1854. It is true that the whole Novas Conquestas are not in arms; but they have some 500 deserters well disciplined to co-operate with the Ranes, and they are sure to stand a bold front on the present occasion. It is reported that Captain Rocha, A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General, who lately went to Bombay to purchase arms and ammunition, has been removed from the post. The gunboat Rio da Lima entered the Mandany yesterday morning, but not with a clean bill of health, as fever has been prevalent among the mariners. The presence of the gunboat has inspired confidence in Pangim, and will, no doubt, give encouragement to the expeditionary force.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

His Excellency Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, accompanied by Colonel Villars, arrived in Bombay from Portugal by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Clyde, on Saturday afternoon, and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where his Excellency was received with all the civil and military honours due to his rank. The mail steamer was signalled at 1-30 p.m., and shortly afterwards a guard-of-honour of one hundred rank-and-file belonging to the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry marched to the bunder head with band and regimental colours under the command of Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, and were drawn up under the pavilion for the time being. A Government deputation, consisting of Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Bombay; and Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police drove to the Bunder to receive the Governor-General-Elect on behalf of the Bombay Government. As the mail steamer steered slowly into the harbour, Captain T. G. R. Finney, of her Majesty's Troopship Clive, and Mr. Norman Oliver, late British Consul at Goa, left the bunder in the Government steam-launch Linnet, followed by another deputation, consisting of Mr. V. N. Tavares, Consul-General of Portugal, Mr. Michael R. De Quadros, Dr. J. A. DaGama and Mr. J. A. De Rozario, in another steam launch, and proceeded on board the steamer to receive his Excellency. The District Staff was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding the Garrison; Major J. C. Swann, D. S. O., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain R. J. Pinney, D. S. O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, Principal Medical Officer. Besides these and the members of the Government deputation, there were also present on the dunder: Dr. Mendosa David, Judge of the High Court, at Mozambique; the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, of the Bombay High Court; Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetji Dubash and Mr. Perozshah Muncherji Dadysett. After the mail steamer had cast anchor off the Apollo Bunder, his Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Villars and the members of the deputation, who had gone on board to receive him, left the vessel at a quarter past 3 o'clock in the steam-launch Linnet and arrived at the bunder, when the members of the Government deputation and the District Staff went down the steps to greet the Governor-General-Elect, who, on landing, was introduced by Mr. Norman Oliver to the members of the Government deputation and the officers of the District Staff; the saluting battery firing a salute of fifteen guns. After the ceremony of introduction was over, his Excellency walked into the pavilion, where he was presented with a superb bouquet by Mr. Perozshah M. Dadysett, which was accepted with due courtesy, while the guard-of-honour presented arms, the bands playing the music. His Excellency then in company with Major Swann, Captain Pinney, Colonel Stevens, Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, and Mr. Norman Oliver, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour, and on coming to the carriage-and-pair, which was in waiting, he was introduced by Mr. Oliver to the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, with whom he conversed for a few minutes. His Excellency also greeted Mrs. and Masters Oliver, and after a brief conversation with them entered the carriage, and drove in company of Mr. Oliver to the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, where he is at present staying, the date of his departure not yet being fixed. His Excellency is an ex-Governor-General of Portuguese India, and his re-appointment will give general satisfaction to the Portuguese community. His Excellency is accompanied by Colonel Villars, ex-Governor of Damaun, who brings with him the patent of his appointment, as Chief Secretary to the Government, displacing Mr. Taborda, who after many years has been removed from the post. Several other changes are expected on the arrival at Goa of Senhor Raphael de Andrade.

Sir J. West Ridgeway, Governor of the Isle of Man, and Governor Designate of Ceylon, speaking at the Manx Legislative Council, on the 11th ultimo, said he wished to dispose of all the legislative measures which he was responsible for before the end of the year, so that his successor might take office at the beginning of next year with a clean sheet:—The Bishop of Sodor and Man expressed the great regret the Council felt at Sir West's approaching departure. The high expectations they had formed of his Excellency had been more than realised. Sir West Ridgeway said he parted from the island with deep regret, as he had become cordially attached to the place and the people. There were only one or two outside posts that would tempt him to leave the Isle of Man, and, one of these having been offered him, much as he regretted the severance, he must accept it. He would always have pleasant recollections of the time he had spent on the island. Sir West Ridgeway left the Isle of Man, on the 15th ultimo, for London. The Manx ladies, headed by Mrs. Goldie-Taubman, wife of the Speaker of the Manx House of Keys, intend presenting Lady Ridgeway with a testimonial before she leaves for Ceylon, and a circular has been sent throughout the island with this object. During her two years' residence Lady Ridgeway has become very popular among all sections of society, and has identified herself with every public movement. Addresses are also to be presented to Sir West Ridgeway by the Legislature and other public bodies.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

An interesting ceremony took place on October 13th at the Empire of India Exhibition, when a large number of influential people, including Mr. M.M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., M. P., Dr. Leitner, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E., Mr. Samuel Digby. Mrs Keatinge, the Rev. and Mrs. Maclure, Lady Gibbs, and Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, were invited to witness the presentation of an address and some handsome specimens of Indian silver-work to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hartley, Mr. Hartly being the one of the four Directors who has had most to do with the Indian artisans and the Indian contingent generally at Earl's Court. The theatre in the Indian Village was reserved for an hour, and there the invited guests met. The stage was tastefully decorated with flowers, and at 3 o'clock, the Chairman, Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hartley took their seats. After a few preliminary remarks, the Chairman introduced Mr. Ardishir, who, first garlanding the honoured guests, read the following address:—

To Harold Thomas Hartley, Esq., Director, The London Exhibitions, Limited.

Sir,—We, the Natives of India, of every religion, race and language, who have been employed in various ways during the passing year in the Empire of India Exhibition, before returning to our native country, India, desire to take this opportunity of expressing to your honoured self and the mother of your house, the most honoured lady, Mrs. Harold Hartley, our deep and lasting gratitude and heartfelt thanks for all your parental solicitude and kindness with which you have both treated us throughout our service in connection with the Exhibition—you have indeed been mother-father (Ma-Bap) to us, daily looking after and taking care of us, and ever anxious to make our daily lives comfortable and truly pleasant to us, and, we would add, a source of pleasure to us as long as we live. We can never forget the thoughtful and considerate arrangements you have made for housing and feeding us and providing us with amusements, while, above all, you, Mr. Hartley, have earned our filial affection and reverence by the ever-watchful care by which you have safeguarded each one of us in the free exercise of our religious duties and rights. It is this that has made our supreme happiness during all our stay in the native land of our beloved Sovereign the mighty and august Queen-Empress of India. Dear Sir and Madam Sahib, we shall never—we can never—forget your innumerable and unceasing kindnesses to us. We find it impossible to further express our heartfelt sentiments. We wish you in all the Divine Names of God long life and wealth and happiness. We also ask you to accept the accompanying silver vase of the choicest Indian workmanship, and we ask this in order that by ever reminding you of our happiness while in England, it may be a source of continued happiness to yourselves.—Said in this God-protected Tree of Life, the Great City of London, the 12th day of October, 1895.

To this Mr. Hartley made the undermentioned most suitable and fluent speech:—

Sir George Birwood, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need scarcely tell you how gratified I am with the magnificent testimonial which these Indian gentlemen have in the kindness of their hearts thought fit to present to me, and what more deeply touches my heart and fills me with legitimate pride, is not the intrinsic worth of your valuable offering, but the assurance so beautifully expressed in the address which accompanies it, that my efforts on behalf of the welfare of the Natives of India who have crossed "the black water" to shake hands with us here, have been so fully appreciated. It would be an affectation of modesty, and idle to deny, that I have devoted much time and thought in order to ensure the perfect well-being of our little Indian Colony here, and, as the address very truly states, in my labours I have been cordially aided by my dear wife, whose sympathies towards these strangers within our gates have been elicited from the first. How much she has lightened my labours, I can appreciate even more than yourselves, and the reward of your generous acknowledgments she is delighted to share with me to-day, and I doubly thank you for thus associating our names in the address. It is a pleasure to me to add that a large debt of gratitude is also due to my gifted colleague Mr. Imre Kiralfy, and my co-directors, Mr. Javal and Mr. Freshwater, who, if they have not been like myself, so closely in daily personal contact with you, have, by their ever cordial and active support of all the schemes which I may have suggested for your comfort,, made my efforts possible, and the result so satisfactory to us all. Having enlisted your services in helping to make the E.I.E. of 1895 a truly representative one, thanks to your personal exposition of many of the various arts and crafts of India, the London Exhibitions Company have unanimously felt that you were here—not merely as servants—but as guests, and it is in this spirit we have been assisted in ministering to your happiness by our entire Executive, from the highest to the lowest, and, although it were invidious to individually distinguish where all have rendered such hearty service, the name of Mr. Bowman, must of a necessity, be ever permanently cherished in your memories when you return to your native land. Turning to the Art and Loan section of this Exhibition, in which so many examples of the unique and beautiful art production of your country are shown, no acknowledgment of mine can be too ample of the valuable aid received from Mrs. David Carmichael, and Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, who, as the hon. secretary and secretary of the S. E. P. I. A. Society, have been the life and soul of this portion of our Exhibition, and from the Council and Members of the Society who have been so instrumental in making it a complete success. On the historical side, one name alone is to be mentioned, but that name is a tower of strength to the Exhibition, for, if a man was ever justified by his work, that man is Sir George Birdwood, our Chairman to-day. I need hardly state that but for his pioneer work in making the beautiful art productions of the people of India more widely known and appreciated in Europe, the Fine Art section of our Exhibition would—it is not too much to say—never have been held. Obviously, a strictly commercial company, in an initial effort like the present exhibition, laboured under many serious difficulties, but the very large measure of public appreciation we have received fully proves how successful has been even our imperfect attempt, and it is our ambition at a later date to place before the people of England a far fuller and more worthy representation of the manufacturing, reproductive and economic resources of the India Empire. To enable us to do this successfully we shall have to again rely upon receiving the generous co-operation of the influential Committees that have helped us so much in our present work. I must conclude by again most warmly thanking you one and all—in my wife's name—in that of my co-directors, and of my own—sincerely trusting that happiness, long life and prosperity may crown all your days.

The speech was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause from the audience. The presentations were then made. Mr. Ardishir offered a "Loving Cup" from himself, but the most touching and interesting part of the ceremony was the gift subscribed by the Parsees, Mahomedans and Hindus.

Jehangir Edulji Lahier and Lalubhai Munsookram as representing the Indian artisans went up with the two large silver bowls of excellent Cutch workmanship: several of the men gave besides small personal tokens of affectionate gratitude, e.g., the goldsmith a small gold ring, the shoemaker an elaborately ornamented pair of shoes of doubtful comfort, the brass chaser a prettily engraved pair of betelnut crackers, ect. The Supt. of the section, Mr. Bowman, lastly carried up his small daughter of two years with a lovely basket of yellow chrysanthemums.

In conclusion, Sir George Birdwood made an eloquent speech on the proceedings of the afternoon. He said it had given him particular pleasure to preside at so auspicious a function. It was one in which every right-thinking Englishman present must have taken pleasure. Directly the London Exhibitions Company undertook to inspect native artizans, and workmen, and others, from India, he was brought into official contact with them; and from his past experience of the inconsiderate treatment of their native employees by similar Commercial Companies he had not anticipated any satisfaction from his association with the present company. But directly he saw the proposals made by the Directors of the London Exhibition company for the employment of Native Indians in connection with the Empire of India Exhibition all reticence and repugnance on his part was removed. The Directors, Mr. Wurien Javal, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, and Mr. Hartley, who particularly dealt with this matter, had, he found, in all they proposed anticipated everything on which he should have insisted. They proposed a guarantee that every Native engaged should at the time of engagement be provided with a return passage to India; that while here they should be salubriously and comfortably housed and all their domestic requirements be generously arranged for; that regular recreation for them should be provided; and above all that there should be no interference with their religious observances and rites—all these engagements have been kept with scrupulous good faith, and with the sympathetic heartiness with which a welcome guest is treated. This gratifying result we have witnessed in the enthusiasm with which Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have been received here to-day by the two hundred and more native servants of the company; a reception gratifying to the heart of every truly patriotic Englishman. Warm as have been the words with which Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have been greeted in the address just read, he could bear personal witness that they are nothing more than they have both most thoroughly and honourably deserved. He would add no more, and conclude the proceedings of the day by calling on all present to raise three cheers—(loud cheering)—and three times three cheers (loud and long continued cheering)—to the beloved Queen-Empress.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding at no little personal inconvenience the proceedings terminated. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley after shaking hands with each of the Indians as they went out were escorted by the entire Indian contingent through the Exhibition grounds, preceded by the band of tom-toms and other Indian instruments.

On Wednesday evening, at the Scots Corporation Hall, and to crowded audience, Surgeon-Major MacGregor, of the Bombay Army, read an interesting paper under the auspices of the Gaelic Society of London, on the subject of "the Gaelic Language—its beauties and its Blemishes." He dwelt particularly on the great beauty of assonance, which he denoted in detail as the characteristic charm of the Gaelic language, while he deprecated the superfluous use of an apostrophe and the unsatisfactory condition of Gaelic orthography at the present day. He described the language as a particularly poetic one, on account of its general construction as well as this liquid assonance, and as lending itself more to the loftier themes of human life than to mercenary commerce, in the nomenclature of which he thought Gaelic rather deficient. Surgeon-Major MacGregor, who is a world-wide traveller, seems to have written Gaelic songs in almost every quarter of the globe, and quoted from some of them in illustration of the beautiful assonance and the charms of the Gaelic language. He concluded his interesting lecture by strongly urging upon his fellow Highlanders not to forsake the Gaelic, the language of their ancestors, than whom a braver or more patriotic race never lived.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The house-owners of Bombay, no doubt, are greatly indebted to that philanthropic and energetic engineer, Mr. David Gostling, for his disinterested labours in the cause of the sanitation of the city. Mr. Gostling rightly contends that paved gullies are better, efficient, and more wholesome than the so-called scientific house-connections consisting of a multiplication of gulley traps which are in other words small cesspools for the reception of sullage stagnant water, and dead rats exposed to the powerful actions of the tropical sun, and giving rise to the most abominable stench both day and night. I have the mangement of over two dozen properties situate in the different parts of the city, and my experience of the house-connections made on the new principle is as follows: (a) that their construction and arrangement are not suited to the habits of the people—natives generally; (b) that they frequently get choked and cause an unbearable nuisance in the locality; (c) the construction as well as the cleaning of the new house-connections are expensive, and even when required to be done by the Municipality at the cost of the owners they entail lengthy correspondence not to speak of the delay and the nuisance from chokes continues for a long time; and (d) the charges for constructing and cleaning them are not fixed and consequntly house-owners are at the mercy of a handful of licensed plumbers and the Municipal drainage inspectors.

Mr. P. M. Mehta's notice of motion, the debate on which had been adjourned to Monday next, provides for a wholesale introduction of house-connections at the expense of the owners. A more suicidal and inconsiderate proposal was never before brought forward by the hon'ble member who appears to have lately changes his tactics. By this proposals, the rich who have palatial buildings near public road and hence nearer to street sewers will be benefited, while the poor who have their houses in lanes and by-lanes will have to make lengthy connections and the cost will be heavy, so much so that the owners of houses, particularly in the outlying districts such as Mazagon, Parel, Dadar, Mahim, &c., will be compelled to part with their properties. The Corporation having already spent lakhs of rupees after house-connections in some districts it is but right and equitable that they should gradually complete in a modified form the connections of the buildings in the city, particularly as the work is expensive and singular in arrangement and as the success would depend on efficient construction. Should there be a fear of a financial crisis the rate of the general tax should be increased by ¼ or ⅛ per cent. to make up the deficit in the Municipal exchequer or to provide for interest, sinking fund, &c., for the loan required, but the Corporators will think twice before they vote on the hon'ble member's motion and not allow themselves to be carried away by influence or misrepresentation, as owing to private conferences and canvassing of votes which has been going on for some time past, there is believed to be a foregone conclusion in some quarters that the motion will be carried through.—Yours, &c.,

K.

November 2.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The fourth paragraph of Mr. Gostting's letter in your issue of the 30th ultimo is quite correct, in which he states that the stonewarepipes from the privies should legitimately be used for carrying off the night-soil, but that this cannot be done so long as the same piping also received from the sinks the sullage heavily charged with earth, sand and ashes. The earth, sand and ashes in the sullage mix with the night-soil, and form a most dangerous compound sullage which will not flow in the drains, and simply converts them into elongated cesspools. Mr. Gostling is quite right in condemning the practice now adopted by the Municipality in admitting this earth, sand and ashes in the sullage through syphon piping, as it will not flow, and the continuance of this practice is simply abusing and destroying the usefulness of the system of sewerage which has now been completed at a cost of 80 lakhs of rupees. For over two years I attended as an unofficial expert the meetings of the House-Connections Drainage Committee, and by models, plans, and statements pointed out that in party wall houses the drainage should be carried out by two lines of stoneware piping, one to carry the soil from the privies and the other the sullage from the sinks, till the earth, sand, and ashes are separated by an intercepting chamber when both mix and flow by one connection to the sewer. By these means you have the sewage in a consistent condition to travel in the drains. The same sytem should apply to every class of property in the city, with this exception that in the case of houses with open gullies the sullage should flow on the surface, and then through an intercepting chamber to intercept the solids and then to the pipe carrying the soil, and then to the sewer by one connection. It appears to me that the Corporation is simply placing the cart before the horse in discussing whether they should indirectly or the rate-payer directly pay for the house-connections, which, I believe, the Executive Engineer puts down at 75 lakhs, the Hon. Mr. Perozesha Mehta at 60 lakhs, and Mr. Gostling at 50 lakhs, because the cost depends upon the system of connection. The Corporation should, I think, first accept the surface house connections scheme recommended by their own Committee with my proposal of intercepting the earth, sand, and ashes, because the circumstances of nearly all the houses in the city are such that the system could be easily applied without much expense to the rate-payer or the Corporation as the case may be. Then the arrangement should be made for the house-owners to provide the drainage connections about their houses, and the Corporation the drainage from the house to the sewer.—Your, &c.

JOHN HUDSON.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to draw, through the medium of your columns, the attention of the Tramway authorities to the following:—Half-an-anna is nowadays charged from J. J. Hospital to Mazagon and "vice versa," but the distance, as compared to the distance from Pydhownie to Money School, Crawford Market to Bori Bunder, and Crawford Market to Money School (where half-an-anna is charged) being very short, many prefer walking on foot than spending half-an-anna. As it is, the tram cars run almost empty from J. J. Hospital to Mazagon and "vice versa," and I feel sure that many would like to travel by tram from Two Tanks to Mazagon if the charge were to be reduced from one anna to half-anna. I hope the Tramway authorities will give this suggestion their due and early attention, as by so doing they will not only profit themselves, but also the

GENERAL PUBLIC.

November 2.

Alexan R Dumas has taken to the composition of aphorisms. Amongst those which he has recently published, the following may serve as specimens:—"I find comfort at times in the observation that, although limits are set to genius, there is no limit to stupidity." "Never argue; you will never convince anybody; opinions are like nails, the harder you hammer at them, the deeper you drive them in." "How does it happen that nearly all little children are so prudent, and nearly all great men are so stupid? I can only attribute it to education." "La Rochefoucald says that we have all of us strength enough to bear the misfortunate of others. He ought to have added that few of us have strength enough to bear the good fortune of others."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment, has been removed to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant P. H. Dundas, 6th B. I., has been appointed Assistant District Recruiting Officer, Delhi.

Colonel B. Blood, C.B., late Chief of the Staff, Chitral Relief Force, takes sixty days' privilege leave.

Captain F. T. Bushe has been posted from the seconded list to No. 26 Company Eastern Division, R.A.

Captain N. Rowe has been transferred from No. 26 Company Eastern Division to the 60th Field Battery, R. A.

Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 11th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 25th Punjab Infantry as permanent Wing Officer.

Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, Royal Engineers, will be attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners on arrival in India.

Lieutenant J. J. Truscott, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, has been posted to India, *vice* Captain Donohue, tour-expired.

Lieutenant T. R. Phillips on return from the Ordnance Department, is posted to No. 16 Company Western Division, R. A.

Captain W. H. R. Beresford took over the duties of D. A. A.-G. for Instruction, Ranikhet, from Major Renny on the 21st ultimo.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Pollock, A. M. S., has been transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Command.

Sanction has been accorded to the permanent location of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command, at Murree.

Lieutenant A. G. Kemball, 23rd Pioneers, is appointed officiating Wing Officer in the 34th Pioneers as a temporary arrangement.

Captains H. G. C. Swayne and W. A. Liddell, Military Works Department, are posted to the Bengal and Punjab Commands, respectively.

Surgeon-Major C. H. Beatson, Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India, is granted furlough on private affairs for fourteen months.

Lieutenant F. R. Patch, No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A., has been appointed officiating Subaltern in No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery at Dehra Dun.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the gran of a clasp inscribed "Burma, 1889-92" to Mr. E. Fowle, of the Burma Commission.

Captain W. J. D. Dundee, R. E., has been placed under orders for India in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Cole, R. E., retired.

To release the 10th Bengal Lancers sanction has been given to the movement of half a squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Bannu to Kohat.

Sanction has been accorded to despatch of depot 38th Dogras, by rail to Nowshera, on arrival of depot 21st Punjab Infantry, from Lucknow at Sialkote.

It has been decided to hand over the old colours of the late 3rd Bombay European Regiment to the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, now at Malta, for future custody.

Major G. E. Shute, R. E., has been transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, for appointment as Superintendent of Instruction and Park.

Nursing Sister E. Fawcus has been permitted to retire from the Indian Nursing Service on completion of her persent tour of service on the 31st December next.

Captain R. F. N. Synge, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, and Captain C. W. C. Cass, 1st Shropshire Lght Infantry, have been detailed for duty with their regimental depots.

Captain L. S. Gordon, Commanding Derbyshire Regiment, serving at the depot of the Regiment, exchanges into the service companies with Captain F. Porter.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenants C. H Hawes, West Yorkshire Regiment, P. F. Newnham, Lancashire Fusiliers, A. R. Burton, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Second-Lieutenant G. G. P. Humphreys, Welsh Regiment.

It has now been definitely, settled that No. 6 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners will leave Bangalore for Secunderabad on 19th November 1895, arriving at their destination 3rd January, 1896, and No. 2 Company will march from Secunderabad to Bangalore on 29th November, arriving at their destination 13th January.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D L Johnston, BCS
Mr E C Prinsep, B
Mr C H Longley, Bo
Bt-Col E W Smyth
Lt-Col F C Burton
Capt S L Aplin
Capt W C H Mackintosh
Capt M A Toite
Capt T W G Bryan
Lieut A de L Faunce
Surg-Lt H St J Fraser

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major M J Meade
Mr G M Ogilvie, B, 3 mos
Lieut R C Cockerill, 6 mos
Lieut A P How, 3 mos
Lieut J M Camilleri, mos
Sub-Condr G Pendleton, till Nov 14

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C R Cleveland, BCS
Mr C Rustomji, BCS
Mr C A Radice, BCS
Mr D Scully, B
Mr C H Roberts, B
Mr J A B Mackinnon
Mr C A Fraser, B
Mr J R O'Grady, B
Mr H V Allen, B
Mr H G Joseph, MCS
Mr L P Walsh, CIEB
Col W J Vousden, VC
Major G B Stevens
Capt J Davies
Capt F G R Ostrehan
Capt E L Hight
Lieut W D Turner
Lieut D R Adye
Lieut F J Nilson

A correspondent, who, the *Pioneer* says, has every title to be heard in the matter, writes: "I cannot imagine why the Indian cotton manufacturers are sitting down quietly and letting the Lancashire men say what they please without attempting a collective refutation. If they imagine that the question of the cotton duties is settled, they are greatly mistaken. A storm is gathering which will burst presently, and to my mind it is even betting whether the cotton duties will stand or go. Our men ought to combine as the Lancashire men have done and state their side of the case collectively. This is really necessary, for otherwise people at home will be told promptly enough that our men are silent because they have no answer to give, and are rejoicing in the profits derived from protection. Now, Sir Henry Fowler was indiscreet enough to say that if there was a shred of protection, he would get rid of it. Well, there is a shred of protection—it is a mere shred perhaps—but it is not physically possible to get rid of it without knocking the duties on the head. Sir H. Fowler did not know that, because the question is a very technical and complicated one, and he had nobody to warn him off treading on delicate ground. But he ought to have known that generally it is practically impossible to levy an import duty in any country which will not have *some* protective effect—direct or indirect—save in a very few exceptional cases, so few in India or anywhere else, except England perhaps, that if you decide there is to be no protection, then you decide we have no import duties worth collecting. The Lancashire men know all this, and the engagement made by Sir Henry Fowler rejoiced them, and now that Lord George Hamilton adopts his predecessor's view (this, of course, is continuity of policy, and fishing for votes) they are in high feather. What they have to do is simply to get support for the action which Lord George Hamilton is bound and inclined to take; bound by his predecessor's indiscreet assurance and inclined by his own feelings. Now, if we let them go about talking, and give no answer they will get the support." Even if Lord George Hamilton was persuaded to give such advice, we can scarcely conceive the Government of India agreeing to repeal the cotton duties, or the Home Government provoking an actual conflict on the point after the experience of last year. Nevertheless, our correspondent's admonition deserves every attention. Signs are not wanting that Lancashire *does* intend to press the Secretary of State in the matter, and Lord Salisbury's majority is in no small degree due to the assistance of Lancashire. To avert a dangerous conflict, therefore, it is highly desirable that the Indian tax-payer and the Indian millowner should keep the other side of the question prominently in the view of the Secretary of State.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEDMAN formally assumes command of the Burma District on the 6th instant. Major-General A. F. Hamilton, who has filled the officiating appointment, vacates on that date, and at the same time gives up his substantive appointment of Commander of the Rangoon District (2nd class). As lately announced, Rangoon falls to Colonel J. T. Cummins.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, who resumed his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, on Saturday morning, under a salute of fifteen guns, and later handed over charge to Mr. Nugent, proceeded to Europe on the afternoon of the same day by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia, in company with Miss Trevor. The Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, also left India for Europe by the same steamer. A number of friends of both these gentlemen were present in the pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*, including Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., I. C. S., Acting Collector of Customs; Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, and Mrs. Jenkins; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Bombay; Mr. J. De C. Atkins, Secretary to Government; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate; Mr. H. M. Thompson, Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Messrs. Kawasji Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Himatram Dherajram, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, &c. About 1 o'clock the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor and Miss Trevor and the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little drove to the bunder, where on alighting they were greeted by those present. Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash then stepped forward and presented bouquets to the departing gentlemen. After wishing good-bye to all, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor and Miss Trevor and the Hon'ble Mr. T. D Little went down the steps, and proceeded on board the mail steamer in the Customs' launch. A salute was fired at 5 p.m., to announce the assumption of office by the Hon'ble Mr Nugent as an acting member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THERE will, by the way, be four Districts vacant next year, but only one of these, Poona, is of the 1st class, Major-General Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell completing his five years' tenure on March 29th. In the 2nd class Districts Brigadier-General Pearson, Belgaum, will have to vacate on March 4th; Brigadier-General Gosset, Bangalore, on July 8th; and Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, Nagpur, on November 1st. The promotion will go to the British Service, except in the case of Nagpur, which District is held by a Staff Corps officer. There will be no further vacancy for the Indian Service until April, 1897, when Major-General Channer will have to give up the Rohilkhand District.

THE ball given by the Lucknow station to General and Lady Low on Wednesday night at the Chutter Munzil Club was a great success. There were about three hundred present, and Mr. Hartwell, with the help of a small committee, excelled himself in the management and decorations. The large rooms of the Club permitted all to sit down together to supper, in the course of which Mr. Deas, as the senior Civilian present, proposed the health of the guests in felicitous terms. He referred to the brilliant career of General Sir Robert Low, to the interest he has taken in Lucknow, and the hospitality shown by Lady Low during the whole of their stay here. The General, in replying, attributed any distinction he might have acquired to the ability of his officers and the excellent quality of his troops. He spoke feelingly of his severance from Lucknow, and would always be glad to see his Lucknow friends wherever he was, and if anything brought him back to Lucknow again on a visit in the near future he expected to see many important innovations. The ball was kept up till four o'clock. The string band of the Essex Regiment was in attendance. General Low and family leave Lucknow for Karachi, *en route* to England, on Saturday afternoon.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENINGTON, takes over command of the Agra District from Major-General Biscoe this week. Colonel Bindon Blood, who succeeds to the command in January, takes two months' leave meanwhile, on completion of his official report on the Chitral campaign.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE, whose death is announced, is little more than a name to us of to-day, for he retired so far back as 1871; but in his time he was a distinguished member of the Indian Medical Service, winning honour in the field as one of Sir Hugh Rose's brigade-surgeons and repute in peace time as head of the Medical Department in Madras.

THREE out of four very valuable horses being shipped out for the Amir were lost at sea in the s.s. Rufford Hall between Liverpool and Marseilles. One of the horses lost was a present from the Prince of Wales, and was valued at 1,000 guineas. The s.s. Rufford Hall encountered very severe weather shortly after leaving Liverpool, and the horses suffered terribly; one of the horse boxes being smashed in by the heavy seas which were shipped. During the storm several vessels and lives were lost on the English coast.

THOSE who witnessed the parade of the Bikanir Camel Corps at Agra on Monday, writes a contemporary, were greatly impressed by the appearance of the only "camelry" which are now maintained in India. The case with which a regiment 800 strong could be conveyed long distances across country, with ample ammunition and three days' supplies, was the point most appreciated, while the drill, turn-out, and soldierly appearance of the sepoys of the corps were highly praised. In the scheme of Imperial Defence, various Native States have spent large sums of money in reorganising their troops, and we have now very fine regiments of cavalry and infantry which could be brigaded with the Indian Army in the field. But it is not the most showy squadrons and companies that are of the greatest value in war-time. The Chitral campaign proved that the Gwalior and Jeypore Transport Trains could render splendid service, and so with the Bikanir Camel Corps: if it is ever required to move, its peculiar constitution will add to the strength of any force to which it may be attached. Mobility must always be one of the first objects aimed at when our armies take the field, and it is just in the matter of transport that we are weakest. A corps which can act independently of the ordinary transport service, as regards the covering of 60 miles or more in a day, would be greatly appreciated by a General who wanted to seize some strategic point and hold it until the main body could arrive. Cavalry and horse-artillery can do this on occasion, but never so effectively as infantry, who can entrench themselves and thus offer a stubborn resistance to an enemy far superior in strength. If their rifles are supplemented by machine-guns, their strength is enormously increased, and with Maxims of various pattern now available there can be no difficulty in thus adding to their capacity for inflicting damage upon their opponents. To make any camel-corps thoroughly effective as a fighting unit it should have two Maxims attached to it. These guns could be easily carried, with a good complement of ammunition, and they would be less likely to be knocked about on camel-back than when borne by mules. As the use of machine-guns becomes more general in the Indian Army, this step in advance may possibly be taken.

A CEYLON paper states that there has long existed a tradition—which has never been in the least degree verified—that the water of the Jaffna Peninsula is derived from the Pulney Hills in Southern India. It is upon this tradition that the extraordinary diurnal movement of the water in the celebrated well at Pootoor in that Peninsula has been accounted for. Probably, it was the impossibility of assigning any local cause for such motion that gave rise to the tradition.

IT will have been seen from paragraphs in the Home papers that Lord Hawke is taking a cricket eleven to South Africa this winter. His Lordship would have preferred India, and in fact tried hard to get up a team to come out here, but he could not get more than eight men to promise for certain, and so in September had to abandon the attempt.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Elgin left Agra on Wednesday morning for Gwalior. The departure was private according to programme. The visit to Agra has been one in which there have been few public functions, the time having been mainly spent in seeing the various historical buildings for which the city is famous. The half squadron of the 5th Lancers, who have been on escort at Agra, return to Muttra forthwith. Their soldierly appearance and smartness were very noticeable.

THE Viceroy and party, accompanied by his Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and Colonel Robertson, left Gwalior Camp at an early hour on Thursday morning on a shooting expedition, proceeding as far as Soosera, which lies about six miles from the camp, by his Highness' private railway, where they divided into two parties, the Viceroy, the Maharaja, and some of the party spending the morning shooting duck and snipe, while the remainder went in pursuit of pig. The latter varied their sport by putting up a wolf, which after a long and exciting chase through the grass jungle of the country was finally speared by Lord Fincastle and Captain Cotgrave. The Viceroy and his party had in the meanwhile accounted for a mixed bag, consisting of a black buck, some duck, and snipe, although, owing to the heat and the scarcity of rain, the latter were not so plentiful as usual. This afternoon his Excellency drove through the city with the Maharaja, visiting the palaces, gardens, college, and the numerous places of interest in the vicinity, including the museum, over which his Excellency was taken by Mr. Maries.

MR. J. CRAIG, Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, Burma, has retired from the service. Mr. R. E. Nelson is appointed to succeed him.

THE Mandalay-Kunlon Railway may prove to be only one of several links which may be found necessary to connect Burma with South-Western China; but even if it did nothing else than open up the Shan States as far as the Salween, its construction would be fully justified. This was the opinion of Mr. Bagley, the engineer who surveyed the route for Government. While anticipating that such a line would probably develop trade with Western China, he thought it safer not to count on any great influx of trade from this source: but apart from this, and from obvious political and strategical advantages, he satisfied himself that the proposed railway had every prospect of paying its way on local trade alone. The country is as thickly populated as were the tracts through which the Prome and Toungoo railways run, and it has similar capabilities of development both in point of population and of production. The beginning of work on this project, moreover, is an indication that the Home Government has at last realised the importance of solving the problem of Burma-China intercommunication. It is more than twenty years ago since Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, instructed the Government of India, to make a survey in this connection, but though innumerable minutes and despatches have been written, and not a few explorations made since then, nothing further has been done. As the situation at present stands it cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Though French administration in Tonquin has been anything but a success, we have the distinct evidence of travellers like Mr. Morrison that the trade of Central Yunnan is already gravitating down the Red River to Haiphong; and in addition to the railway—not a very good one certainly—already built from Phu-long-Thou to the border of Kwangsi, and that about to be built from Hanoi to Laokai on the South-East Border of Yunnan, another line is contemplated to Ssumao on the South-Western border of that province. Whether the Mandalay-Kunlon line will be a sufficient answer to these bids for the trade of Southern China is doubtful. The British members of the Mekong Boundary Commission were struck with the fact that the traders from Ssumao, who made for Burma, usually went by routes further south than the Kunlon ferry: the tract of country between the ferry and Yunnan is exceedingly difficult and may be impossible for a railway: while if no railway is practicable, the cost of carriage by caravan from the ferry to Ssumao would be about £40 a ton, or to Talifu at least £20 a ton. That being so, Lord Salisbury's Government should be vigilant to allow no concessions to be given to France by China in the region of the Upper Mekong, which are not also given to England, for we may need more railways than the Mandalay-Kunlon if we are to compete on equal terms for the Yunnan trade. The sanction now given to that line however, is an earnest, as we have said, that the entire question of communication between Burma and China is being taken up in a practical spirit, and for that reason is a matter for sincere congratulation.

THE "Chitral Relief Force" has now disappeared from the Indian Army List, its place being taken by the "Force in Chitral," the details of which occupy little more than those of the "Waziristan Force." On the other hand, as the result of the operations which called these two forces into the field, there have been considerable additions to the honours section at the end of the list. The Companions of the Distinguished Service Order have increased from 55 to 68; five new names appear among the Military Companions of the Bath; Sir William Lockhart and Sir George Robertson bring up the List of Knights Commanders of the Star of India to seventeen; and Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch's name has been added to the honoured roll of the Victoria Cross.

THE German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, visited Alsace-Lorraine, on the 15th ultimo. Their Majesties first arrived at Courcelles (Lorraine), drove to Urville, and proceeded by special train to Metz, being everywhere received with enthusiasm. They returned to Courcelles in the evening. On the 16th they visited the battle-fields of Alsace-Lorraine.

THE *Times'* New York correspondent says it is evident from the speech of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Massachusetts Reform Club in Boston, that the present Administration means to take up the question of currency reform seriously, and perhaps to make it an issue in the coming Presidential contest. Mr. Carlisle proposes the largest measure of currency reform since 1873, when the gold standard was legally adopted.

THE *Svoboda*, the organ of the late M. Stambuloff's followers, says that Russia has laid down four conditions for her official reconciliation with Bulgaria—the abdication of Prince Ferdinand, the baptism of Prince Boris in the Orthodox faith, the appointment of a Regency during the Prince's minority, and the appointment of a Russian subject as War Minister. Prince Ferdinand, it is added, has accepted these conditions in principle.

AN order has been issued in St. Petersburg that the line battalions of Eastern Siberia are to be reorganised into brigades. This, says the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent, is evidently part of the plan for the defence of the Amur region, in view of recent, and, perhaps, impending events in China, and is therefore of serious importance. A new light artillery park is also to be formed for the Amur district. Recently the number of troops in European Russia has also been considerably increased, and a great addition has been made to the artillery.

THE French Government have completed a scheme for the reorganization of the Council of the Legion of Honour.

THE French War Minister, on the 15th ultimo, conferred with Budget Committee on the Army Estimates, and agreed to various reductions amounting to 12,000,000f.

THE Roumanian Cabinet has resigned, owing to the refusal of King Charles to sanction a dissolution of Parliament, which the Prime Minister had asked for. On the 15th ultimo the King summoned M. Demeter Sturdza, the Liberal leader, who has constituted a new Cabinet.

AN outbreak of genuine Asiatic plague is reported to have taken place in the Servian district of Prokuplje, near the Servo-Turkish frontier. The epidemic is believed to have been imported into the district by the Turkish troops drafted from Asia into Macedonia.

THE TAKING OF ANTANANARIVO.

"A DESPERATE RESISTANCE."

FULLER details of the capture of Antananarivo have come to hand. General Duchesne has telegraphed that the battle was hotly contested, the Hovas having made an attempt to turn the French lines. The General formed his troops into six columns with the view of taking the city by assault, and had ordered its bombardment, when a demand was made for the cessation of hostilities. The French lost seven killed and fifty wounded. The Paris *Temps*, of Oct. 14, published the following despatch from its correspondent, via Port Louis:—"From Ambohipiara the march on Antananarivo has been a constant series of combats, and we have succeeded in reaching the capital only after taking position after position. The resistance of the Hovas was desperate. Antananarivo was defended by 15,000 men, 7,000 of whom were armed with rifles. They were also well suppplied with artillery. On Sept. 30, after having extinguished the fire of the front batteries, we took up a position at about 2 o'clock on the neighbouring heights, and bombarded the palace occupied by the Queen and the Prime Minister. After an hour's effective bombardment the white flag was run up on the palace and messengers with flags of truce appeared in front of our lines to announce the submission of the enemy. The troops entered Antananarivo at 6 o'clock. We had fifty men wounded, among whom were four officers, and seven men killed. The enemy's losses are considerable. Antananarivo is perfectly quiet."

A telegram received in Paris from Mojanga by the Hovas Agency states that the fighting on Sept. 30, prior to the occupation of Antananarivo, was of a very determined character, and extended over a distance of nine miles right up to the capital. The Royal Palace was struck by a shell in the course of the engagement. Gen. Metzinger, the telegram adds, is organising the Government.

THE HOVA PRIME MINISTER UNDER MILITARY GUARD.

A Cabinet Council was held, in Paris, on Oct. 14, when M. Faure, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated to his colleagues the following telegram from Port Louis, dated Antananarivo, Oct. 2, sent by M. Ranchot, the diplomatic agent attached to Gen. Duchesne's service: "Garrisons have been established in the chief towns. I hope that a normal state of things and quiet may be restored in a few days. In order to obtain guarrantees to carry out the disarmament, the Commander-in-Chief has placed the Prime Minister and some officers under military guard."

THE FIGHTING AT FARAFATRA.

Communications have now been opened up with the east coast, and the following telegram has been received from Admiral Bienaime, dated Tamatave, Oct. 11:—"The lines of Farafatra were crossed on the night of the 6th inst. near the northern extremity by a night attack, admirably conducted by Lieut.-Col. Belin. We had no wounded, in spite of the steady fire of the enemy and the other difficulties of the position. A reconnaissance was then made towards the point commanding the earthworks so as to be ready for a general attack immediately on the arrival of the reinforcements promised by the steamer due on the 8th inst. However, she did not arrive till the 11th inst. On the 9th inst I was informed of the capture of Antananarivo and the submission of the Hova Government by the despatch-boat Rance, which was sent to Vatomandry, to obtain news of the General-in-Chief by hook or by crook. I at once apprised the Hova General, and summoned him to surrender unconditionally. After forty-eight hours he has done so, giving up the forts as well as the arms and munitions. We have undergone a bombardment and two night attacks without suffering any loss. At the moment of despatching this telegram I have received a communication from the General-in-Chief announcing the signature of the treaty. The district round Tamatave is being rapidly organised, and I shall be able to revictual Antananarivo. The Dupetit Thouars, which takes this telegram will await your orders at Port Louis."

A steamer arrived at Port Said, on Oct. 13, having on board a large number of invalided soldiers from Madagascar. Over fifty had already died on the home voyage. The Paris Municipal Council, on Oct. 13, voted congratulations to the troops in Madagascar, and granted 10,000f. to the invalided soldiers, but also voted 20,000f. to the Carmaux strikers. A special meeting, organised at the Auteuil Race Course, on Oct. 12, produced the handsome sum of three thousand pounds. A fete given on Oct. 13 in the Champ de Mars also proved eminently successful.

The feeling in the capital, the *Standard's* Paris correspondent says, is rather a sense of relief than one of exultation.

Gen. Duchesne, in the decree creating him Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, is described as having served for forty years, and gone through eighteen campaigns. He has been once wounded, and was twice named in general orders.

FRENCH PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The *Temps* has (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) taken the lead in a vigorous campaign in favour of a protectorate against the little company of obstinate defenders of annexation headed by M. de Mahy.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu is reported by the *Times'* Paris correspondent to have arrived at the following conclusions regarding the future administration of Madagascar:—We must first annex the country from an external and diplomatic point of view. That annexation makes us masters of the Customs, the taxes, the administration of justice, the land tenure, in short the whole machinery of government. But it will behove us to maintain the Queen and the Malagasy authorities for the internal administration. They will be dependent solely on us. We shall be able to dismiss them, the Queen included, when we choose, the deposition of the Queen being subject to certain formalities. This is what the English do in India, the Dutch in Java, and the Russians in Bokhara.

The Societe d'Etudes Coloniale et Maritimes held a meeting in Paris on Oct. 14, and discussed the policy of the Government in Madagascar. The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That no treaty be concluded with the Queen of the Hovas; (2) that the island be annexed; and (3) that the system of rule adopted be as simple and as economical as possible, care being taken to avoid unnecessary complications in the administration of the Colony.

The *Figaro* published on Oct. 15 an account of an interview with a member of the same society, who professed to be able to state that the treaty signed at Antananarivo stipulated for a protectorate, and conferred upon the Queen the title of "Queen of Madagascar." "France," he added, "will direct her efforts to establishing the sovereignty of the Queen over the entire island. The organization of a system of provincial delegates is contemplated. The Queen will have the right of granting concessions throughout Madagascar." The *Figaro* added that according to certain Colonial authories, the treaty will be transformed into a convention.

SOME HINTS FOR LORD SALISBURY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed Oct. 11:—"As regards the future government of the island, Lord Salisbury should bear in mind that the desiderata of the French public, or rather the acting portion of it, are as follows, and that the French Government will carry them out if not overborne by international considerations:—

(1) Foreigners have large concessions in Madagascar. This is a pity. Wherever practicable they should be cancelled, on the ground that they were not *bona-fide* concession, and given to Frenchmen; (2) at any rate foreigners need not hope for any further concessions. Foreigners will be allowed to bring their capital to French mining companies in the event of real or bogus discoveries of gold taking place, but the companies will have their seat in Paris with a majority of French directors; (3) a determined attempt will be made to abate foreign trade by means of hostile tariffs, subsidies to French lines, privileges to French commercial and industrial companies, and a reduction in postage rates. An attempt will be made—although it has failed elsewhere—to plant French emigrants, who have been a failure in their own country and (4) Catholicism may be expected to make great progress among the natives.

"We are chiefly concerned in the trade arrangements with Madagascar. It is no use blinking facts. A request on the part of the British Government for equal trade privileges will be represented by the papers in France as an unparalleled piece of impudence. 'We have borne the cost—we should have the advantages' is the argument. Yet the French take it as a matter of course that they should trade freely with British Colonies. Probably the fact has never been put before them. Why should not Lord Salisbury propose the following arrangement:—That as long as French goods are received on the same terms as British in India, English goods should enjoy reciprocal treatment in all French possessions of the Indian Ocean? This ought to be most acceptable to France. The public here are impressed with the idea that 'what is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own,' but the plan is worth trying.

CRITICISMS BY AN ENGLISH WAR CORRESPONDENT.

A letter from Mr. Bennet Burleigh, dated "Antananarivo, Aug. 16" appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 15. Mr. Burleigh writes:—"It may as will be said now as later, there has not been a day since the resignation of the English officers was an accomplished fact that the French could not have taken the road to the capital and marched in with no larger a force than 5,000 men. Yes; if they had been well led, two batteries of artillery and 3,000 men could have won Antananarivo and finished the war. Where their 'intelligence department,' their 'eyes and ears,' and their General could have been, or been about, it seems impossible to guess. Surely never has there been such persistent neglect of opportunity to end a war quickly and triumphantly for an invading army. It is that the French have ceased to understand the art of war, as it now is, and the enormous advantages they possess in arms, material, and organisation over the Malagasy? Their conduct of this campaign, which an English brigadier under the circumstances would have finished smartly with three thousand men, is extraordinary, and augurs badly for France's chances in the next European war. That which French officers appeared to possess before all compeers, original and prompt initiative in action, seems to have forsaken them, leaving them groups of automata, incapable of movement till certain strings are pulled." Here is another extract:—

Bad as this is, the manner in which the Malagasy have wasted their chances is worse still. Their best men have been studiously kept from the front. The enemy has found as few obstacles as possible put in the way of his advance, and has, instead of being worried night and day, been let handsomely and severely alone by the natives. A mawkish sentiment, that should commend itself to a section of people at home, has seized possession of the Malagasy mind, that Europeans are always amenable to reason, and ultimately actuated by a sense of strict justice. Acting on this conviction, they hold it unwise to fight unless they are attacked. It is really the case that there is such a ridiculous view of the situation held by many of them. How widely civilized man differs from these so-called savages in his sense of duty when making war, who runs may read. It is an axiom that the best defence is in assuming the offensive. To harry your enemy, letting him taste to the full the pains and penalties of bloodshedding, is what the Malagasy have failed to grasp. Hence, when the French have been struggling through cane-brake and swams and wrestling with fever, these foolish people have left them to their own devices. Had rivers been blocked, convoys cut up, and ambuscade succeeded ambuscade, not a man of the Expeditionary force should have seen the capital this year. As things are, most of the opportunities open to the Malagasy have been neglected.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

UNDER the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Oct. 14, the principal feature being an address delivered by Mr Donald Mackenzie, late commissioner of the society to investigate the condition of the slave population in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Mr Arthur Pease, M.P. (chairman), thought that few people realised the extent to which the traffic was carried on. At the present time half-a-million lives were sacrificed in the African slave trade, while 2,000,000 persons were torn from their homes. The attention of the society had lately been called towards the Eastern coast, and as we became possessed of Zanzibar in 1890, he felt that we were responsible for what was taking place there. In 1893 the society presented a memorial to Lord Rosebery, and the ex-Premier spoke very favourably to them, remarking that "there must be continuity in the moral policy of England." The leaders of that movement had received other assurances from the late Government, and the report which had been made by Mr. Mackenzie, as the result of his expedition, had furnished the present Government with a great deal of information of which they were previously not possessed. The society did not wish to do anything in opposition to the Government, but rather desired to strengthen their hands. They had a very difficult task to perform, and knew that there were commercial interests involved, but they were anxious that the Sultan of Zanzibar, the representatives of the Government abroad, and the Englishmen and Europeans who lived in that district should realise that it was a matter upon which the mind of the whole nation was set, and that the people would no longer stand the disgrace of a country over which England had control having slavery in its midst.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie said he arrived in Zanzibar in the beginning of March last, and crossed over to the German Protectorate of Dar Es Salaam. He had seen and heard such a report of German rule in that part of Africa that he could not help wishing, for the sake of German reputation and the well-being of the poor Africans, that the German Emperor would make one of his surprise visits to that part of his dominions. On his return to Zanzibar he had an interview with Mr. Hardinge, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, and having informed him that he intended to proceed to Pemba, he kindly proposed that he should go to that place in one of the Sultan's steamers. General Sir Lloyd Mathews, the Prime Minister of the Zanzibar Government, also offered him every assistance in carrying out his inquiry. There were probably nearly about 90,000 slaves in the island of Pemba, entirely at the mercy of their masters, who could punish them in whatever manner they pleased, even unto death, without any check whatever from the authorities.

In Zanzibar a good many people had told him how happy and contented the slaves were in the hands of the Arabs; in fact they would not desire their freedom. At Chaki Chaki he walked into a tumble-down old prison, where he found a number of prisoners, male and female, heavily chained and fettered. He thought surely these men must be dreadful criminals, or murderers, and were awaiting their doom. The only real criminal was one who had stolen a little rice from his master. All the others were wearing those ponderous chains and fetters because they had attempted to run away from their cruel masters and gain their freedom—a very eloquent commentary on the happiness of the slaves! Within the last few years England had become responsible for the state of affairs in Zanzibar, Pemba, and East Africa, yet no improvement had been made in the condition of the slaves, or any attempt to remove the evil of slavery itself. It was true that some of her Majesty's warships had captured a few slave dhows, and shown some activity in this direction, but all authorities had agreed in the opinion that not more than some five or six per cent. were ever captured. European travelling into the interior of Africa had undergone a complete change since the days of Dr. Livingstone. Now armed expeditions were pouring into the interior, under the command of Europeans, who in many cases killed and plundered and burned the villages of the natives, almost rivalling in horror and destruction the Arab raids in quest of salves. These scandals having come to the ears of the Zanzibar Government, rules were drawn up in order to control in some way the leaders of the caravans or the Europeans who hired the salves as porters, but they only mitigated the evil very slightly, the rules not being sufficiently stringent. He drew the attention of Mr. Hardinge and Sir Lloyd Mathews to them, and they promised that the rules should be improved, particularly as regards the circumstances under which men were lost on the journeys.

The Sultan was opposed to the abolition of slavery, because he was the largest slave-holder in Zanzibar, and was said to possess 30,000 salves; if these were set free he would no longer receive an income from them. Behind all the advocates for upholding slavery stood the British-Indian financiers, who supported these ideas with all their might, as they were deeply interested. The manner in which former treaties and decrees had been ignored or evaded by the Arabs was an insult to the majesty of England, and he believed that the anti-slavery feeling in this country would not much longer tolerate, within the British dominions, the continuance of the greatest crime that had ever been perpetrated on the human family. He hoped that the Government would without further delay remove this disgrace to our glorious flag, which had always been for ages the sign of liberty, freedom, and justice.

Mr. Joseph Pease, M.P., then moved:—

That this meeting, whilst desiring to record its sense of the wisdom and consistency which led the Government, in times past, to abolish the status of slavery in India, on the Gold Coast of Africa, in Cyprus, and elsewhere, whereby freedom was ensured to all natives of those countries under British protection, would hereby express its deep regret that the break in the continuity of the national moral policy should still be allowed to exist with regard to the slaves now held in bondage in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Bosworth Smith, and carried unanimously. It was subsequently resolved:—

That whereas it is computed that a quarter of a million of slaves are at the present time engaged in working upon the plantations, or as porters, etc., in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, having first been enslaved in Central Africa under circumstances of the greatest barbarity—and nearly all of them taken to Zanzibar and Pemba illegally, in contravention of the Sultan's decree of 1873, abolishing the slave-trade—this meeting would emphatically urge her Majesty's Government to abolish the status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba without further delay, inasmuch as the continuance of a state of slavery necessarily leads to a corresponding activity in the slave-trade.

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THE POWERS AND CHINA.

KUCHENG MASSACRES.

FURTHER EXECUTIONS ORDERED.

REUTER'S Hongkong correspondent telegraphed, on Oct. 15, that according to information from Kucheng, Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, with the Inquiry Commission, had an interview, on Oct. 14, with the Viceroy of Fu-Kien which resulted in an agreement that eighteen more convicted prisoners should be executed, and that the remainder of those in custody should be tried by the present Commission, which will have power to sentence to death.

Mr. Denby, the United States Minister to China, has sent the following telegram to the State Department at Washington, under date Peking, Oct. 11:—

Seventeen criminals will be executed at Ku-Cheng. The Tsung-li-Yamen agrees that all the leaders of the riots shall be executed, that all the participants shall be sentenced, and that all those implicated shall be brought to trial. The Commission will probably be adjourned. An Imperial decree has been issued referring the cases of the officials implicated in the Szechuan massacres to the Board of Punishments.

It is reported from Berlin that the Chinese Government intends to establish a separate Embassy in the German capital.

PROF. DOUGLAS AND THE PUNISHMENT OF LIU PING CHANG.

Prof. R. K. Douglas had the following letter (dated Oct. 9) in the *Times* of Oct. 12—"S. S. O." considers that I am a hard censor of the Chinese and their ways, but this is only because he probably compares my utterances with the undue deference and almost adulation with which Chinese statesmen have been treated during the last twenty or thirty years. If I have appeared hard, my fault has been that I was one of the first to speak out and to expose the Chinese sham—a course which has since been followed by most of those who have written with authority on what is now called "the mass of structureless pulp" known as China.

"S. S. O." asks me whether I "really mean to say that there is no difference between the punishment which Sir N. O'Conor has induced the Chinese Government to inflict upon the peccant Viceroy and that which he tells us had been meted out to him by the Chinese themselves last year." On this "S. S. O." must allow me to remark that I never said there was not. All I said was that the Chinese had so far met our demands at a very small cost. And I based this remark on the facts that in the early part of last year Liu Ping Chang, after having been memorialised against by a censor, was reported upon by a high commissioner especially appointed to investigate the charges brought; that by this high official—the Governor of the province of Huph—he was declared to be "weak and incompetent"; that on this finding he was "degraded from his present rank, but allowed to retain his post"; and that in November last he was "ordered to give up his post," though he was still allowed to act temporarily. Does "S. S. O." maintain that the re-degradation of an ex-Viceroy with such a record as this is comparable for a moment with the degradation of a Viceroy of position? How slight has been the effect of this blow, from which "S. S. O.," in his somewhat rhetorical forecasting, expects such far-reaching consequences, may be judged from the news that within the last few days Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Nanking, has refused to receive the British Admiral, and that in Fu-kien every impediment is being thrown in the way of the settlement of the claims arising out of the Kucheng massacre. "S. S. O." advices that "the same policy (as that applied to Liu) should be carried out at Kucheng in Fu-kien," and you, Sir, bettering his instruction, recommend that it should also be adopted at Nanking. I heartily hope that your advice will be followed, and I shall be much interested to see what sort of reception such an ultimatum will receive at the hands of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

What "S. S. O." means by saying that I have "fallen foul of Lord Salisbury" in this matter I cannot imagine. If I may venture to say so, I consider Lord Salisbury's action both wise and statesmanlike. About that I say not a word. It was his surrender of the Chinese that I criticised and on that point, so far as I know, neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir N. O'Conor has expressed an opinion.

FRANCE, CHINA, AND TONKING.

The French Minister in Pekin, M. Gerard, has scored another success for his country. It would appear (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) that the settlement of various outstanding Tonking matters has been transferred from the Government of Indo-China to his able hands. He has obtained from the Chinese Government the establishment of a system of mixed police on the Tonking frontier, and also obtained by pressure the release of the Lyaudet family. Gen. Son, who is in command of the Chinese troops on the frontier, has promptly obeyed orders from Pekin and has chastised the pirates and liberated the prisoners. In a later telegram the same correspondent informs us that M. Hanotaux seems really at last to have succeeded in what for the occupant of any other post in a French Government would be impossible. He has inspired so much confidence among all parties that any item of the estimates which he appears to consider important is forthwith granted him almost without opposition. Requiring an increase of 203,000f. for the establishment of new Consulates in China, he has only had to ask for it to see this additional credit voted unhesitatingly.

The voting of this credit—and there can be no doubt that the Chamber will sanction its committee's decision—must (the correspondent continues) be regarded as an earnest that France intends to take energetic action in Southern China, in order to reap the advantage of the fortunate situation in which France interests are now placed, owing to the concessions wrung one after another from the Pekin Government by the French Minister in the Chinese capital. M. Hanotaux has obviously made up his mind that the recent treaties between France and China shall not remain a dead letter. He proposes also to establish a Vice-Consulate in Formosa. The new Consulates will in all probability be established before the end of this year. The Minister will ask Parliament for a supplementary credit even in the 1895 estimates to meet these fresh expenses, and will make his appeal the occasion of his asking the Chamber to ratify the new Franco-Chinese treaty.

M. Rousseau, the Governor of Tongking, who is on his way to France, and has just been elected a Senator for Finistorre, is expected nevertheless to retain his post.

A LETTER FROM PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS.

The *Temps*, of Oct. 11, published a letter filling six columns from Prince Henry of Orleans on the first portion of his journey from Tongking to Yunnan. A map accompanies the text, which is dated from Ta-li-fu, June 1. It was on Feb. 27 that Prince Henry set out from Mongtse, accompanied by M. Roux and M Briffaud, two servants, an interpreter, and a driver. The aim of these explorers (the *Times'* Paris correspondent reminds us) was to follow the right bank of the Red River up to Szu-mao-ting or Pu-erh-fu thence to rejoin the Mekong not far from its entry into Indo-China. The country thus to be traversed was what the French call the natural zone of commercial expansion of Indo-China. It is impossible to give a summary of this voluminous documents, but from the conclusions of its author the following passage may be quoted:—

Out of 1,700 kilometres traversed, 1,200 kilometres are entirely new. Between Manghao and Szu-mao-ting we have traversed a region across which two Englishmen, distinguished travellers, declared that it would be impossible to pass. Mr. Colquhoun could not go from Manghao to Yuen-kiang in spite of all the money promised. Mr. Bourne, in his report, writes of Szu-mao-ting:—"A straight line eastward would have brought us directly to Mongtse just above Lao-kai. Unfortunately, there stretches a broad strip of country across which there is no road, and as to which almost nothing is known." In this journey we followed the route taken during the fine season by the tea and cotton caravans returning from the tea gardens of Mong-hay, and even from the frontiers of Burma. I was thus able to gather important information as to the ways open towards China for our Indo-Chinese possessions, and as to the products which they would find it advantageous to export. I will say at once that in my opinion that which will insure us the greatest profit is cotton. We have lived among non-Chinese populations who are as yet little known and upon whom I believe I possess fresh information. Some previous travellers represented the Mekong valley as unhealthy and dangerous. They added that it would be very difficult to induce any man from any other part of Yunnan to enter it. Our Mafus made no objection to following us. Rejoining on the right bank of the stream the route which leaves Kiang-hung and passes by Mang-hao, we have thus succeeded in tracing a great route, much traversed, yet unknown, which leads from Laos to Ta-li-fu. "Finally, by taking surveys at six points of the Mekong, we succeeded in determining the course of the stream for more than 600 kilometres between frontier zone of Laos and the north of Chun-ning. The information which we have obtained, added to our own de visu notes, enabled us to determine all the points where the river is crossed from Kiang-hung up to the route from Chung-ning-fu to Meng-hua-ting.'

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THE CRISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE "LIBERATION OF ISLAM."

THE "Times" Constantinople correspondent telegraphed on the evening of Oct. 15:—

There is nothing visible to explain why prices should be low on the Bourse to-day, and faces long in the Bazaar, but such is the fact. True, the Armenian shops in Stamboul are closed, and some Pera tradesmen threatned by the committee men have shut theirs also; otherwise there are only vague rumours to impress the public mind. There are mysterious whisperings of massacres in the provinces, but these are wholly unsubstantiated. I believe the Bourse decline and the general depression to be due to the spread of the conviction that Mohammedan discontent will shortly reveal itself in action which will be the opening of a long and dramatic chapter. Mohammedans declare that a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and liberate Islam from a thraldom which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its force. The fact is that the Imperial system gnaws into the life and comfort of everyone, so that the note of discontent once sounded is echoed from every household. As to the Armenian question it appears to be on the verge of adjustment so far as regards the Ambassadors and the Porte.

THE "FINAL" ARMENIAN REFORM SCHEME.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed, on Oct. 15:—"The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia, and Said Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, met yesterday and to-day at the residence of M. Cambon, with the object of drawing up the final scheme of Armenian reforms."

The "Chronicle's" Special Commissioner in the Near East forwarded, on Oct. 14, a telegram of some importance, if correct, in connection with Reuter's statement that the British, Russian, and French Ambassadors in conference with the Turkish Foreign Minister have drawn up a final Armenian reform scheme, and that "the outlook with regard to the probability of the Sultan's being speedily induced to accept the proposals of the Powers is now regarded as more hopeful." The correspondent says that no departure will be made from the terms agreed to by Sir Philip Currie, M. Cambon, and M. Nelidoff, and that the Sultan not having replied when it was expected he would "the proposals will be quickly followed by an ultimatum," for "further indefinite discussion," will not be permitted.

The Ambassadors themselves hold identical views, but their Government are not so unanimous. Hence the hesitation to use force. The key of the situation is the unwillingness of Russia to see Armenia organised, with the prospect of an ultimate autonomous existence. A very serious fact is that yesterday's proposals revert, with slight alterations, to the scheme of May 11—namely, the appointment of Christian governors for the vilayets (provinces) with Christian majorities and Turkish Governors for the vilayets with Turkish majorities. The demand for a Christian High Commissioner appointed by the Powers is dropped.

The same correspondent telegraphed, on Oct. 16, that he was "in a position absolutely to state that everything had been finally settled in connection with the Armenian question"; and reports from other sources were to a similar effect. The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" published an article, on Oct.16, insisting on the necessity that the Porte should concede effective reforms, not only in Armenia, but throughout Turkey. It is expected that all the strength and strategy of the Palace clique will be arrayed against the Sultan's initiating a policy of liberalism.

The Sultan (the "Times" correspondent states) accepted in principle the reduced scheme of Armenian reforms demanded by the Ambassadors, but declined to promulgate it immediately, on the ground that by so doing he would appear to be acting under pressure. On the other hand, Reuter has circulated the assurance that the British Government was firmly resolved to secure the adoption of the reforms proposed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, and would not hesitate, in case of necessity, to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Sultan to that end.

The "Daily Chronicle" reports that so far from the British Mediterranean squadron at Lemnos being withdrawn, it is to be strengthened. H.M.S. Camperdown arrived at Malta last week, and is to sail after coaling, for Lemnos, to join the fleet.

THE DEFENCES OF THE DARDANELLES.

The Paris Figaro announed, on Oct. 14, that M. Turpin, the inventor of explosives arrived at Constantinople last week having been summoned by the Ottoman Government which proposes to utilise certain of his inventions for the defences of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

The "Times" Constantinoble correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 15:—

There is much activity at the forts of the Dardanelles and much excitement in the town. The garrison has been increased by 3000 men, and 10,000 more are under orders to join. New batteries are being raised at Dardanos, Namazieh, and Medjidieh and armed, with heavy guns. All the flannel in the town has been bought up for making cartridges, and all the whitesmiths are busy making lanterns and canteens.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE TREBIZOND RIOTS.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 12:—The Turkish official account of the recent troubles at Trebizond is as follows:—

On the 20th ult. two Armenins of Trebizond fired at Bahri Pasha, the ex-Vali of Van and at the commandant of the troops, wounding both of them. The culprits were arrested. Two days later an Armenian wounded a soldier in a street disturbance, and disorders broke out, which, however, were subdued, thanks to the measures taken by the Imperial authorities. Nevertheless, four days afterwards, a number of Armenians attacked a group of Mohammedans, and fresh riots broke out at Meidani-Charki a very busy part of the town, with the result that a regular conflict took place betweent Amenians and Mohammedans. The police and gendarmerie interfered, but were fired upon by the Armenians, who refused to listen to the advice of the officers to disperse and avoid further trouble. The riot then became so serious that a number of persons were killed or injured on both sides, the Mohammedans losing about forty, while the Armenian victims numbered nearly 200, including a few women. Order has since been completely restored.

It is stated that a commission has been appointed to go the round of all the prisons and release all against whom no flagrant evidence of sedition exists, and also to take evidence in respect of the late Stamboul riots. On Oct. 11 the Armenians quitted the churches at Stamboul in which they had taken refuge.

ARMENIAN AGITATORS IN EUROPE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" (Oct. 15), in giving an account of the origin of the Armenian troubles, said:—"After the Treaty of Berlin Armenian agitators in Europe began to make themselves extremely disagreeable to the Porte, both by clamouring in the Press and at public meetings, and by the establishment of organised revolutionary societies. So skilfully was the movement worked that philanthropists soon took it up and a campaign against Turkey was the result, leading, as a natural consequence to retributive punishment. The manner of this punishment was barbarous in the extreme, and aroused very properly, the indignation of the whole civilised world. Turkey committed her first mistake in allowing such excesses, and her second in showing the utmost reluctance to atone for them in any shape or form. The Powers, having been persuaded to take up the cause of Armenia were bound to make good their word:—

It is open to great doubt if the Armenians of Armenia would ever have suffered but for the perpetual agitation of their grievance, any more than the Copts the Maronites or other lower-class Christians not to mention Greeks, Bulgarians, and the remaining worshippers of the Cross who, having been born unfortunately for themselves under the Crescent have to submit to the rough rule of Stamboul. That oppression of sort—more benignant than violent, according to the temper of the officials—goes on all over the Ottoman Empire is altogether beyond dispute. But the massacres in Asia Minor and the hatred against Armenians lately shown in Stamboul have nothing to do with questions of creed. This is a point which cannot be too strongly put before Europe, and on which I have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing the most decided opinion. Had there been any of what is called fanaticism in play, we should have had victicms of other nationalities. It was not Moslems versus Christians, but Turks against Armenians, who were thought to be doing their utmost to pravoke foreign interference and strike a blow at the power of Turkey. The centre of interest is now gradually shifting from the Armenians to the rebellious faction of the Moslems, who declare that they will not allow Armenians to dictate to Turkey through the Powers, but will dethrone an unworthy Caliph and proclaim a Constitution. Both by word of mouth and by placards and pamplets, they are threatening a universal rising of Islam, not against Christians but against the effecte rule of the Palace, which, with some show of reason they hold responsible for the disgrace of Turkey. They are ready to grant reforms to Armenia, but they first wish reforms for themselves, and not to have Armenian reforms enforced by the action of the Powers. What might happen if by any chance they succeeded in upsetting the present regime is scarcely worth consideration, so small are their chances, but half the sufferings of the Armenians is due to the fear with which turbulent Moslems inspire the Sultan."

ANTI-ENGLISH ARTICLES IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

According to the "Pester Lloyd" the action of Lord Salisbury, the severity of which was not at first understood by the friends of Turkey, is now considered as perfectly justified. It is seen (says the "Times" Vienna correspondent) that a stern pplication of force was the only means of bringing the Turkish authorities to a recognition of their duty and the requirements of the situation. Considerable attention has been attracted in Vienna by the vehement attacks of certain organs of the Russian Press upon the policy of the English Government, which is charged with attempting to make political capital out of its intervention in Armenian affairs.

One of these journals declares that England is taking advantage of the present opportunity in order to prepare difficulties for Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," telegraphed on Oct. 15: "The bitter hostility of Russian newspapers writers towards England on the subject of the Armenians becomes more intense and more striking every day. Throughout most of the year the Russian Press has been more than usually distinguished by its unfriendly tone, which, indeed, may be said to be its normal condition of feeling as regards England and English policy. In respect of England's attitude during the war between China and Japan, and in relation to the Pamir agreement, this anti-English feeling, led and inflamed principally by the "Moscow Gazette and the "Novoei Vremya," has been amply displayed, but it now seems to have reached almost the poin of frenzy in regard to the crisis in Constantinople and the news of an alleged bombardment of a Turkish town by British gunboats. To-day's "Novoe Vremya" publishes a violent attack on England for her assumed machinations, her cunning perfidy, and insolent behaviour. Prince Mestchersky in his "Citizen" calls loudly for the withdrawal of Russia and France from the diplomatic alliance of the three Powers in their work of persuading Turkey to better the lot of the Armenians. England is represented as turning the Armenian question into a military or naval adventure for her own benefit directed against Russia at Turkey's expense, and the whole trouble with the Armenians in Constantinople is deliberately explained to be a preconceived plan dictated to the Armenian Revolutionists by the Machiavellian politicians of England, whose artful design is to create a second Poland for Russia among the Russian Armenian subjects in the Transcaucasus. The columns of the "Novoe Vremya" and Grazhdanin abound with much more of this sort of nonsense, which temper and patience, to say nothing of the knowledge of the facts, will not permit to be taken seriously. If the action and intention of the Russian Government were know as well as those of England the Russian Press would probably not find it convenient to waste its impotent wrath so much in the wrong direction."

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The "Times" Odessa correspondent telegraphs that an enormous quantity of ammunition has arrived in the Caucasus for the Russian army there, and several regiments have just taken up their quarters near the Turkish frontier.

The "Daily News" Vienna correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 14:—

I have information confirmatory of the statement that Russian troops are on the Caucasus frontier ready to march into Armenia. Russia, it is stated, is firmly resolved to march into Armenia, if the British Fleet appears before Constantinople, in order to maintain her prestige with the Christians in the Orient. According to private information from Constantinople preparations are made at Yildiz Kiosk for the eventuality of a British Fleet forcing the Dardanelles or of a serious revolt in Constantinople. The Sultans wives and children would be sent to Adrianople, and some even say that the ruler himself would go there also, and leave the Grand Vizier to negotiate with the English. Excitement is reported to reign among both the Armenians of Turkey and those of Russia, who have to repeatedly sent deputations to the Catholicos asking him plead for their brother, under the Turkish yok. The Belgrade papers think that Turkey has not been in such a difficult position since the Russo-Turkish war. The recent events, they say, are either the preface to a European war, or to a revolution in Turkey.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Crete has a Christian Governor-General, but disaffection is apparently far from an end there. The Athens correspondent of the 'Times' (Oct. 15), under the heading "Troubles in Crete," writes:—

Karatheodory Pasha has a position to fill which is daily becoming more untenable. The Christian population are at deadly feud with him on the subject of the suppressed privileges, on which he is in duty bound, as the representative of the Porte, to maintain an uncompromising attitude. On the other hand, the Moslem Cretans are doing all in their power, by means of riots and murders of Christians, to bring his rule into discredit at the Porte, and to secure his being replaced by a Mohammedan.

REPORTED INCIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The "Cologne Gazette" of Oct. 14 stated that two English warships had bombarded and completely destroyed the Turkish town of Zabara in the Persian Gulf, and that the immediate motive for this proceeding was not known.

No report has reached the British Foreign Office of any such event.

It is possible that this is an exaggerated account of the action of the English commander in the Persian Gulf early last month. The "Westminster Gazette" (Oct. 15) says:—"The attempt which appears to have been made to connect the 'reported bombardment of Zabara (which is situated about fifty miles to the southward of the largest of the three Bahrein Islands) with the complications at Constantinople is absurd. The two matters have absolutely no relation whatever."

THE SULTAN'S SUBMISSION.

The Sultan's acceptance of the Armenian reform scheme has been officially communicated to the Ambassadors, and yesterday evening an Imperial Irade was issued approving of the scheme.

The Special Commissioner of the 'Daily Chronicle' telegraphs that a schéme of reforms for the whole empire has also been announced.

A number of Armenians have been released from prisons in Constantinople, and permission has at last been given to the British Ambassador to visit he prisons.

FURTHER OUTRAGES—FEAR OF AN ANTI-DYNASTIC OUTBREAK.

Further outrages upon Armenians are reported from the provinces, and the Turks are said to be arming. The "Chronicle's" Commissioner at Constantinople anticipates a serious outbreak of anti-dynastic feeling.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the Sultan's decision will not settle the question from the Armenian point of view while it may aggravate Mohammedan exasperation as being a preferential act of liberality towards a Chrstian population.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—I have had an interesting conversation with an official personage on the subject of the reports that are now being received from Constantinople of probable trouble from the Mohammedan reform party. He assures me that for some considerable time the seriousness of this aspect of the Near Eastern question has been recognised in official circles, where it is known that the party of reform in Turkey is really much stronger than has hitherto been generally recognised. The 'Times' correspondent does not put the matter a whit too strongly when he asserts that "the Imperial system gnaws into the life and comfort of everyone, so that the note of discontent once sounded, is echoed from every household." It is the corrupt Palace clique which rules the Sultan and commands the Government that is reponsible for the manifold evils from which the Turkish Empire is suffering; and recent events have done much to strengthen the hands of the not inconsiderable number of Turks who recognise that sweeping reforms are needed if Turkey is to maintain her position as a European Power. One of the most important factors of the situation is that the Mohamedan reform party is extremely well disposed to Great Britain, recognising the impartiality of our rule over peoples of the same religious faith, and in the crisis which must inevitably come sooner or latter—and which may come at any moment—when a trial of strength will take place between the upholders of the present system and the reformers, it is felt that the attitude of this country may decide the contest. The situation would be one of great difficulty and delicacy, but my informant did not disguise his own view that in the event of the reform party trying conclusions with the Palace the prompt recognition of the former by this country would be not only a bold but also a wise and statesmanlike policy.

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

Fatal conflicts have taken place between the Druses and Mutualis in the Lebanon, and considerable excitement prevails there. At Damascus there is a strong agitation against the Christians, and the consuls of France and Russia have been insulted in the streets.

THE TROUBLE WITH ASHANTEE.

COL. SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, Inspector General of the Gold Coast Constabulary, who has been summoned home to confer with the Imperial authorities regarding the threatened expedition to Coomassie, arrived in England on Oct. 16. He states that the terms of the ultimatum which has been sent to the King of Coomassie are that the King should have a British Commissioner in his country, and that he should place Ashantee under British protection. Capt. Donald Stuart who conveys the ultimatum, is escorted by a force of 100 Houssas. If the King should refuse to accept a British protectorate, it would, he thought, be necessary to despatch a strong force of Imperial troops; but the work of the expedition would be short, and within three months they would be back at the Coast having settled the old business. Sir Francis Scott saye that the Gold Coast can never be quiet till Ashantee has been brought under British rule, and that unless this be done at once, a tremendous blow will be dealt to British prestige.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE OUTLOOK IN COREA.

SEEKING RUSSIAN PROTECTION.

IN St. Petersburg (according to a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") "much comment has been caused by the news published in the 'Novoye Vremya,' according to which a high Corean dignitary, named Li-Ta-Yun, fled from Japan to Vladivostok and besought Russia, in the King's name, to assume the protectorote of Corea. In Russian diplomatic circles trouble is expected in Corea, and Prince Lobanoff's visit to the German Emperor at Hubertusstock is said to aim at securing Germany's further co-operation with Russia and France in the Far East. Among the advantages which Germany may hope to derive from the arrangement are another settlement in China and a naval station."

THE RISING AT SEOUL.

A member of the Japanese Ministry has been sent to Corea in consequence of the rising in Seoul. The despatch of warships is considered unnecessary.

H. M. cruiser Edgar has been suddenly ordered to Chemulpho, where she is to land a force of marines.

A Reuter's telegram from Yokohama, Aug. 15, stated:—An Imperial ordinance has been issued prohibiting the Japanese visiting Corea without special permission. A despatch received here from Seoul states that during the confusion occasioned by the attack of the anti-reform party upon the Royal palace the rioters entered a bedroom and murdered three ladies. One of these is supposed to have been the Queen.

Reuter's Yokohama correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 16:—

A despatch from Seoul announces the discovery of the body of the Corean Queen, who was lately murdered by armed rioters who invaded the palace. The assassins are stated to have been Japanese Soshi. The Minister Koumura, who has been sent by the Japanese Government to Corea in consequence of the rising in Seoul, is instructed to punish the murderers should they be Japanese.

Admiral Carpenter, the United States naval commander on the China station, has telegraphed to his Goverament some details repecting the recent rising at Seoul. The riot is reported to have been the result of conflicts between the pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese parties.

OPINION IN PARIS.

The Soleil (Oct. 15) says:—"The Powers will have to take Corean affairs in hand, for they cannot leave the Japanese masters of the country. Russia in particular cannot allow a stringent protectorate to be established in favour of Japan. A very dangerous complication has arisen, which may compromise the results obtained by the intervention of the Powers in the settlement of the Chino-Japanese dispute." The Figaro (Oct. 15), referring to the reported death of the Queen, says:—The Coreans do not want the Japanese yoke. Japan is in a nasty position, and her policy has just received a check from which it will have great difficulty is recovering."

GRACE TESTIMONIAL—100,000 SHILLINGS.

THE "Daily Telegraph" announces the close of its National Shilling Testimonial to W. G. Grace. In forwarding to the foremost player of the popular game a cheque for 100,000 shillings, Sir Edward Lawson referred to the phenomenally comprehensive character of the list as indicative of the warm appreciation felt throughout the Empire of Dr. Grace's high and worthy qualities as a cricketer and of the general love of those out-of-door sports and pursuits which serve to develop British manliness of mind and body. To this communication Dr. Grace has sent the following acknowledgment:—

Dear Sir Edward Lawson,—With my sincerest thanks I acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the cheque for £5,000, representing the 100,000 shillings subscribed to the "Daily Telegraph" National Shilling Testimonial started by you in my honour. I am powerless to express all that I feel on this matter, but will try to do so, however imperfectly I may succeed. First of all, I will thank you personally for initiating the movement and allowing the columns of your paper to be used to acknowledge contributions, and for so handsomely heading the list. To have attained proficiency in the national game has ever been a source of pleasure to me, but to be the recipient of such a recognition from my fellow-countrymen, both at home and abroad as well as from very many not of our nationality, is an honour as unexpected as it is overwhelming and one for which I am most deeply grateful. The expressions of personal kindness and good-will contained in many of the letters which you have from time to time published have touched me more than I can tell you and have indeed afforded me as much gratification as the practical tribute of the writers. I can only marvel at the prodigious number and generosity of my friends. I think and believe, with gratitude and pride, that I must have more than any other man ever possessed. May the noble game which has been such a source of happiness and pleasure to me flourish for ever, and continue to help to make our boys into good and manly men. Your wish for me that I may have a good innings throughout all the phases of this game of life. I cannot do better than reiterate for you and all my kind friends in the universe.—Believe me to remain yours very sincerely, W. G. GRACE, 15' Victoria-square, Clifton, Bristol, Oct. 16.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

THE *Times'* Far East Commissioner has forwarded some useful figures regarding "The Financial Position of China." The letter containing them appeard in the leading journal on Oct. 15. It appears that the indebtedness of the empire on account of foreign loans was at the close of the war £12,000,000 or £13,000,000. Beyond this there is the Japanese war indemnity and the extra sum to be paid as compensation for the evacuation of the Port Arthur Peninsula, together, say, £50,000,000. These two sums of £50,000,000 and £12,500,000 take no account of the Russo-French Loan. What annual revenue has the Pekin Govenment to fall back upon? The best authorities put it at £15,000,000. Probably £66,000,000 is wrung from the people every year, but metropolitan and provincial officialdom may be always reckoned on to pay in for the purposes of the Government about £15,000,000 net. This £15,000,000 includes three and a-half millions contributed by Sir Robert Hart's foreign-manned Customs Service, an amount which, of course, varies from year to year. This Maritime Customs Revenue has formed the security for the loans which China has already raised. This *Times'* correspondent seems to think that "it should be sufficient to meet the interest of the debt of £50,000,000, contracted in connection with the war."

Whether European financiers will care to make further advances to her on this security, now that they will have to come in practically as second mortgagees behind France and Russia, may perhaps be doubted; but it may also be doubted whether France and Russia will allow them to come in, even if they are willing to do so. It may be conceded that whether France and Russia reserve to themselves in future the exclusive right of financing China, or whether she obtains assistance from other quarters, she will be able to meet out of the Maritime Customs Revenue the liabilities with which the war has saddled her.

The correspondent suggests that China may find money for such further expenses as the creation of an army and navy, and the development of the country by placing the collection of the whole, not as at present a part, of the Customs in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, and giving over the salt monopoly, also, to the management of European officials. Concerning how this is to be brought about, the correspondent regards an international arrangement as the ideal plan, but clearly sees the difficulties in the way.

CUBA: SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A REUTER'S despatch from Madrid says it is stated on good authority that the United States Government has pointed out to the Spanish Minister in Washington the necessity of prompt action by Spain to crush the Cuban rebellion. This intelligence has caused a sensation in political circles in Madrid.

The Attorney-General of the United States, replying to inquiries, says that, although the organisation of military force in aid of the Cuban rebellion is unlawful, there is no law to prevent American citizens from speaking their sentiments. In his opinion, however, mass meeting to express sympathy with the rebels would be in the highest degree discourteous to a friendly Power, and would tend to embarrass the United States Government in the fulfilment of treaty obligations.

The Spanish Minister of the Colonies says he has received a letter from Mr. Olney, Secretary of State in Washington, absolutely contradicting rumours as to the recognition of the Cuban rebels by the United States as belligerents.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Havana, writing on Oct. 9, says reports are persistently circulated that Jose Maceo is dead and that Antonio Maceo has been wounded, but he can find no confirmation of these statements. A small band of rebels has appeared at Melena. They have torn up rails from the line near Santo Domingo. A draft of 1,000 troops arrived in Havana on the 8th instant.

The Madrid papers, of Oct. 13, published a report to the effect that a launch employed to patrol the coast near Santiago de Cuba had been captured by a band of rebels. The boat was armed with a machine gun and manned by twelve seamen, who after being forced to surrender their rifles were set at liberty.

AN AMBASSADOR ON DIPLOMACY.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY SIR E. MALET.

SIR E. MALET, the retiring British Ambassador in Berlin, was entertained at a dinner, on Oct. 11, by the British colony in that capital, and in responding to the toast of his health made an interesting speech on the nature of the diplomatic service, and referred in complimentary terms to his successor, Sir Frank Lascelles. In the course of his remarks he said:—"It is a very peculiar thing about the diplomatic service that the greatest ability may be concealed beneath a bushel. It is our duty to proceed noiselessly in our course. The surest proof of the merit of a diplomatist is that he is not heard of. The moment a fuss is made about him you may be pretty sure that something is worng for so long as he can keep everything smooth, which is the object and essence of his calling, he can attract no attraction:—

It is a question whether a very brilliant man can ever be fitted for diplomacy. The very keenness of his intellect will impel him to attempt to dazzle the public by successes, great and small. But the victories of diplomacy must be achieved in silence, or their spils are often lost. I remember many years ago a distinguished outsider being sent to represent us at a distant post. He was resolved upon success, but he was also resolved that his successes should be known. So he telegraphed them to one of the most influential of the daily papers—I will not say which—and I can assure you that we were all duly impressed with the records of them, and dwelt not perhaps without envy, on the picture which was presented to us of the potentate to whom he was accredited writhing in the iron grasp of our representative. But when these reports came to be translated into the foreign Press the vigilance and the jealousies of foreign nations were aroused. Reprisals were threatened in other quarters of the globe, and in the end our Minister was requested to come home.

The Diplomatic Service heard of him no more. Yet this man would have been a useful agent if he had acquired the habits of self-abnegation and reticence which training alone can give. In another case a brilliant lawyer was appointed. He went to his post determined to uphold the flag, as it had never been upheld before, and succeeded. Within a short space he had quarrelled with the majority of his colleagues to that extent that when he gave an official dinner on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday, they neither came nor sent an excuse. He afterwards contributed in a slashing style to a rupture of relations, and this really showed much talent, for the nation was both a peaceful and a friendly one. He came away in a whirl of fireworks which left him in the dark, and the Diplomatic Service saw him no more.

No, we do not want coruscating diamonds; the homely button is much more useful. I will push this smile further. The world is a huge body clad in a garment of State. We diplomatists, studded all over the earth are the unobtrusive buttons which hold the garments together. As long as we perform this function satisfactorily we pass unnoticed because the garments continue to fit properly. It is only when we break loose or come off that we become an object of attention or discussion. For instance, I am going to come off, and on that account alone I have recently been more written about in the papers—I say it with pride—than all the eleven years that I have been Ambassador. I have thus fairly outlined the causes which might lead it to be supposed that when a high post falls vacant it can be filled from outside the pale of the Service. Believe me that within its ranks there are men who can fill all the Diplomatic posts we possess with ability and distinction, and that these posts cannot be so filled except by persons who have behind them a long diplomatic training.

Prince Hopenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, gave a farewell dinner, on Oct. 14, in honour of Sir Edward Malet. A number of foreign Ambassadors and German Ministers were invited to meet the retiring British Ambassador, and the banquet passed off brilliantly. Sir Edward took Princess Alexander of Hohenlohe in to dinner, and sat opposite his host, who took in Lady Ermyntrude Malet.

The United States Consular Service.—Says the New York *Literary Digest* (Oct. 5):—"Complaints of the quality of our consular service have been so common and frequent that there is general satisfaction with the order promulgated last week by President Cleveland placing more than one half of our consuls under a modified civil-service rule. Hereafter all consular officers receiving salaries higher than 1000dols. and lower than 2500dols. are to be subjected to certain tests of fitness. Regular examinations will be taken by all applicants who have not otherwise demonstrated peculiar fitness for the office by service in the State Department. Secretary Olney is understood to have recommended and urged the reform. Attempts to secure legislation on the subject of consular reform have repeatedly failed in Congress, and this act of the President proposes to deal with more than half of the service by executive authority alone."

PRINCE LOBANOFF IN PARIS AND BERLIN.

PRINCE LOBANOFF, the Russian Foreign Minister, left Paris, on Oct. 11, for St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin. He was received in the German capital, on Oct. 12, by Count Sacken and the Staff of the Embassy. He had an audience of the Emperor at Huberhisstock (his Majesty's shooting-box) on Oct. 13. The interview is regarded in Berlin as "one link more in the chain of courtesies which of late has been stretched betwen Berlin and St. Petersburg." Prince Lobanoff, who was presented by the Emperor with a large engraving of himself with an autograph dedication, lunched, on Oct. 15 with the German Foreign Minister, and dined at the Russian Embassy, where a banquet was given in his honour. Prince left Berlin on Oct. 16.

"EUROPEAN PEACE THREATENED ONLY BY ENGLAND."

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed, Oct. 16:—In explanation of Prince Lobanoff's stay in Berlin, to-day's *Novoe Vremya* says:—"England's behaviour in regard to events in Constantinople has strengthened the conviction that it is extremely desirable to continue the agreement between the three leading Continental Powers which was begun by Germany joining Russia and France against the exorbitant pretensions of Japan. This alone can preserve peace frustrate the designs of England, which are sufficiently apparent by the presence of her fleet before the entrance to the Dardanelles. It is, therefore, very necessary that Russia and France should know that Gemany has not changed the views which dictated her co-operation on behalf of China, which case a definite understanding is advisable between Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg as to the means of putting a check on the designs of the Cabinet of St. James's. Most likely Prince Lobanoff has discussed the point with Prince Lobanoff, and has probably in this connection reminded the latter of the Egyptian question. In consequence of the policy now pursued by England, the position of international affairs in Europe is being sensibly changed from what it was when the rapprochment between France and Russia took place in 1891. Now European peace is threatened only by England, and it is quite natural that the other Powers should sink the differences between them and act together.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* says:—"Prince Lobanoff is reported to have expressed before leaving Berlin his complete satisfaction with his stay in the German Imperial capital. He had ample opportunity and took full advantage of it for a thorough and confidential exchange of ideas with leading German statesmen. Prince Lobanoff is said, in particular, to have spoken of the relations of Russia to France in such a way as to leave no doubt that he recognised the maintenance of European peace to be his most important task. On his side the Russian Foreign Minister has had the opportunity of convincing himself that an earnest wish is entertained on the part of Germany to maintain good and friendly relations with Russia, and that the dissemination of views of a character hostile to the statesmen now at the head of affairs in Russia is, like the cringing for Russia's favour to be seen elsewhere, completely unworthy of consideration.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, remarking, on Oct. 11, that the English papers were following the negotiations between the German and the Chinese authorities about the cession of a piece of land to Germany for mercantile purposes with jealous suspicion, said:—

The *Standard* once more discusses England's relation to the Triple Alliance, and in doing so asserts that the Germans and the Austrians are most disagreeably surprised at the great influence exercised by England in Turkey and in China. We do not know any German circles in which the influence exercised by England in Turkey and in China has made a disagreeable impression, and we cannot imagine any reason why this should be the case just at present. We have not received the impression as yet that England has forced her will on the Porte in the Armenian question; and, as to China, the dimensions of England's successes there are known. Her demands were granted before they were made, and the fact that they were granted is due solely to the pressure exercised in Pekin by France and the United States. But nobody in Germany in the least desires England's accession to the Triple Alliance, for it is very well known that England is quite incapable of forming alliances.

THE NATIVE BORN.

We've drunk to the Queen, God bless her!
We've drunk to our mothers' land,
We've drunk to our English brother
(But he does not understand);
We've drunk to the wide creation
And the Cross swings low to the dawn—
Last toast, and of obligation,—
A health to the Native-born!

They change their skies above them
But not their hearts that roam!
We learned from our wistful mothers
To call old England "home"
We read of the English sky-lark,
Of the spring in the English lanes,
But we screamed with the painted lories
As we rode on the dusty plains!

They passed with old-world legends—
Their tales of wrong and dearth—
Our fathers held by purchase
But we by the right of birth;
Our heart's where they rocked our cradle,
Our love where we spent our toil,
And our faith and our hope and our honour
We pledge to our native soil!

I charge you charge your glasses—
I charge you drink with me
To the men of the Four New Peoples,
And the Islands of the Sea—
To the last least lump of coral
That none may stand outside,
And our own good pride shall teach us
To praise our comrade's pride.

To the hush of the breathless morning
On the thin, tin, crackling roofs,
To the haze of the burned back-ranges
And the drum of the shoeless hoofs—
To the risk of a death by drowning,
To the risk of a death by drouth—
To the men of a million acres
To the Sons of the Golden South.

To the Sons of the Golden South (Stand up!)
And the life we live and know
Let a fellow sing o' the little things he cares about
If a fellow fights for the little things he cares about
With the weight of a single blow!

To the smoke of a hundred coasters,
To the sheep on a thousand hills,
To the sun that never blisters,
To the rain that never chills—
To the land of the waiting springtime,
To our five-meal meat-fed men,
To the tall deep-bosomed women,
And the children nine and ten!

And the children nine and ten (Stand up!)
And the life we live and know
Let a fellow sing o' the little things he cares about
If a fellow fights for the little things he cares about
With the weight of a two-fold blow?

To the far-flung fenceless prairie
Where the quick-cloud shadows trail,
To our neighbour's barn—in the offing—
And the line of the new-cut rail.
To the plough in her league-long furrow
With the grey lake gulls behind—
To the weight of a half-year's winter
And the warm wet western wind!

To the home of the floods and thunder,
To her pale dry healing blue—
To the lift of the great Cape combers
And the smell of the backed Karroo.
To the growl of the sluicing stamp-head—
To the reef and the water-gold,
To the last and the largest Empire,
To the map that is half unrolled!

To our dear dark foster-mothers
To the heathen songs they sung—
To the heathen speech we babbled
Ere we came to the white man's tongue.
To the cool of our deep verandahs—
To the blaze of our jewelled main,
To the night, to the palms in the moonlight,
And the fire-fly in the cane!

To the hearth of our people's people—
To her well-ploughed windy sea,
To the hush of our dread high-altars
Where the Abbey makes us We.
To the grist of the slow-ground ages
To the gain that is yours and mine—
To the Bank of the Open Credit,
To the Power-house of the Line!

We've drunk to the Queen—God bless her!—
We've drunk to our mothers' land:
We've drunk to our English brother
(And we hope he'll understand)
We've drunk as much as we're able
And the Cross swings low to the dawn
Last toast—and your foot on the table!—
A health to the Native-born!

A health to the Native-born (Stand up!)
We're six white men arow
All bound to sing o' the little things we care about
All bound to fight for little things we care about
With the weight of a six-fold blow!
By the might of our cable-tow (Take hands!)
From the Orkneys to the Horn
All round the world (and a little loop to pull it by)
All round the world (and a little strap to buckle it)
A health to the Native-born!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

THE Transvaal Executive at Hetoria has replied to a protest by the Cape Government against the closing of the Vaal drifts by a friendly letter to Mr. Cecil Rhodes denying that the closing of the drifts has anything to do with the present abnormal rush of traffic, and offering further explanations. The new Natal-Transvaal Railway will be opened for goods traffic from Durban to Standerton on Nov. 1, and for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and perishable articles from Durban to Johannesburg on Nov. 15. Through goods traffic to Heidelberg will commence on Nov. 15, and early in December the line will be open for all classes of traffic from Durban to Johannesburg. The *Times'* Cape Town correspondent telegraphs that the Government of Cape Colony has resolved to place the management of the railways in the hands of some expert of standing in the railway world, and that the present general manager, Mr. C. B. Elliott, an old civil servant, will either retire on a pension or be transferred to another post in the Civil Service. This step is taken in view of forthcoming extensions and of the taking over by the Colony of the administration of the system to Buluwayo when it has been completed.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

THE German Emperor has addressed the following telegram to the Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine:—"I have just heard of the abominable assassination of Herr Schwartz. I request you to express to the unfortunate widow the sincere sympathy both of myself and of the Empress. One more victim of the revolutionary movement kindled by the Socialists! O that our people would rouse themselves!" The attempt upon the life of Herr Schwartz, who was a leading manufacturer of Muhlhausen, was made, on Oct. 7, by a dismissed workman named Meyer. He was severely wounded and succumbed during the night. His assailant blew his brains out. The murder has been attributed to the agitation set on foot under the auspices of the Social Democrats against employers in connection with the great strike which was settled at the end of last month. The man Meyer, who was dismissed by Herr Schwartz in 1889, was generally regarded as an Anarchist.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 26th October, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ...	Rs. 2,31,748	Rs. 2,87,102	Rs. 7,400	Rs. 5,26,250
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	4,70,574

Increase..........................Rs. 55,676

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 19th October 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	825	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,798	39,387	...	4,589	...	17,194
Goods ...	47,132	86,629	...	39,497	...	2,88,916
Other earnings ...	2,252	2,698	...	446	...	1,979
Total for week	84,182	1,28,714	...	44,532	...	...
Aggregate ...	11,74,107	14,82,226	...	...	...	3,08,1

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 11.

Royal Artillery.—Major T Mayhew to be Lieut Colonel, vice Col J Keith, D S O, retired; Lieut Col F O B Foote, from half pay, to be Lieut Colonel, vice C Russell, retired. To be Majors—Capt J R Foste, from the Second List W J A Beatson, vice T Mayhew, promoted; J F Vans Agnew, to complete establishment. To be Captains—Capts A M C Dale, from the Seconded List, vice C C Sankey, seconded; and W Phillips (district) officer, from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the establishment. Lieuts F Prendergast, vice W J A Beatson; C W Clerk, vice W A Perse, retired; and J R Wilson, vice J F Van Agnew. To be Lieutenants—Sec Lieuts W L J Carey and J S Olivent. To the second Lieut Gent Cadet G S Wilkes, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada. The following officers are seconded:—Capt C C Sankey, for service as an Instructor at the R M Academy; Lieut J M Macgowan for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A S Capper is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Royal Engineer—In consequence of the promotion of Lieut Col and Brevet Col T Gracey to the substantive rank of Colonel, the promotions of Major E C Stanton and Capt A C de L Joly de Lothiniere, which were notified in the Gazette of Sept 27, 1895, are antedated to Aug 12, 1895. The following Captains to be Majors:—Brevet Major F C Heath, in succession to Lieut Col W S S Bisset, C I E, promoted substantive Colonel; F M Glubb, in succession to Lieut Col H C Fox, promoted substantive Colonel; Brevet Major A G Thomson, in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet Col W F Spaight, retired. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—F A Wilson, vice Brevet Major F C Heath; R E Picton Jones, vice F M Glubb; and N Kirby, vice Brevet Major A G Thomson. Gent Cadet P K Betty, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenant.

Memorandum—Col D D T O'Cllaghan, ceasing to be a member of the Ordnance Committee, is placed on half-pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 15.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt the Hon G C B Weld Forester is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

5th Lancers—Sec Lieut G FitzGerald resigns his commission.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut-Col and Col E J Lugard is placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff. Lieut-Col M E Crofton, from half-pay to be Lieut Col, vice Col E J Lugard.

Prince Albert's)Somersetshire Light Infantry—Super Capt H C Frith to be Captain, vice D G Stewart, retired.

East Yorkshire Regt—Major F G Pogson retires on full pay. Capt E W Anketell-Jones resigns his commission.

Royal Irish Regt—Capt P de S Bass is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. Gent Cadet J A M J P Kelly, from the R M College, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R G S I Moriarty, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Super Capt R H W Dunn to be Captain, vice W C Hall, seconded.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Sec Lieut V J Tighe is placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health. The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentcadet J A M J P Kelly, from the R M College, which was notified in the Gazette of Sept 25 1895, is cancelled.

South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J E H Prior, retires on half pay.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Super Capt C M Stevens to be Captain, vice R Cashel, resigned.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Super Capt J E B Martin to be Capt, in succession to Major H E Buchanan Riddell, Adjutant of Volunteers.

Manchester Regt—Capt A B Maxwell to be Major, vice C P Ridley, promoted, Lieut W H Williamson to be Capt, vice A B Maxwell. Sec Lieut W P E Newbigging to be Lieut, vice W H Williamson.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut H C E Smithett to be Capt, vice E C K Money, retired.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt A R B Warrant retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt J Shakespear, D S O, to be Major, vice J G Glancy, promoted.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut the Hon V R Bootle-Wilbraham resigns his commission.

West India Regt—Lieut F C E MacDonald to be Adjutant, vice Lieut G D Price, promoted into the Prince of Wales,s Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)

Staff—Major-Gen C B Knowles, C B, from commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, to be a Major-General on the Staff to command the Force in Egypt, vice Lieut-Gen Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, K C B, C M G, who has vacated that appointment. Major W B Fletcher, R A, from a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Gen Sir R Biddulph, G C M G, C B, R A, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, Capt .. N Gamble, the Lincolnshire Regt, from A D C to Gen H Rowlands, C B, Commanding the Troops in the Scottish District, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt and Brevet Major C R R McGrigor, the King's Royal Rifle Corp, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Lieut H W Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be A D C to the Right Hon J C, Earl of Aberdeen, G C M C, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Major E Ward, R A, to be an Inspector, vice Capt T F Bushe, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major-Gen R Lewer is placed on retired pay. The following Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels:—W M James and E H Fenn, C I E, Surg-Capt P B Skerrett retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Half-Pay—The following Majors to be Lieutenant Cols:—G F De B Davidson, from the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders and G H Leathem, from the East Surrey Regt.

Memorandum—The following Brevet Colonels are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—D D T O'Callaghan, member of the Ordnance Committee (since vacated), and H G Grant, an Assistant Adjuant General in India.

Indian Army—The following Colonels, Madras Cavalry, to be Major-Generals:—P D Henderson, C S I, and H R Hope; Major-Gen P D Henderson, C S I, is transfered to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut P B Argall, late Captain, 4th Vol Bn, the East Surrey Regt, resigns his commission.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—D A Crofton, to Alexandra, for Coastguard at Dartmouth (Oct.24); A. Henderson, to Immortalite (Nov. 19).

Lieutenants—W V Howard, to Dart, in command (Oct 10); G J M Rathbone and R E Vaughan, to Dart; W H D Boyle and O M D English, to Lizard; J Harvey and M C Allenby, to Peacock: H R Shipster, to Pheasant; Hon L J O Lambert, to Halcyon; C M Foot, to Dolphin; G H S Porter, to Vulcan; R W Myburgh, to Polyphemus (Oct 1) J A Webster, to Partridge and C R Payne, to Mohawk (Oct 14) H C Lockyer, to Cordelia (Nov. 12).

Midshipmen—A T Stewart, to Active (Oct 15); H T Walwyn, to Victory (Oct 11).

Staff Commander—H J Dockerell, to Wildfire (Nov. 17).

Fleet Engineers—W J Pettit, to Agincourt; F J Moore, to Victorious (Oct. 11).

Staff Engineer,—G. Aborn, to Nile (Oct. 11)

Chief Engineers.—C. F. H. Tilbrook, to Cambrain, G. J. Gorfett, to Severn (Oct. 11).

Engineers.—H. G. Andrews, to Pembroke, C. T. D. Gretham to Inflexible, H. R. Batchelor, to Wildfire (Oct. 10); W. J. Anderson, to Skipjack; W. Monkhouse, to Gossamer; W. R. Davies, to Vernon; J. McLaurin, to Vulcan (Oct. 11).

Surgeons.—E. D. Minter, J. D. Hughes, T. Austen, and A. H. L. Cox, to be lent for study at Metropolitan Hospitals (Oct. 11); G. T. Collingwood, to Pembroke (Oct. 15).

Gunners.—W. H. Taylor, to Pembroke (Oct. 7); D. G. O'Connell, to Defiance; G. Wright, to Ramillies; F. G. Wilton to Vernon (Oct. 8).

Boatswains.—G. T. B. Harris, to Camperdown; H. Shaw, to Victory (Oct. 9).

Admiralty, Oct 8, 1895—The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—W W White (Oct 1); F D Hobbs (Oct 6).

Oct 9, 1895—Acting Sub Lieut A V Campbell has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 14. 1893).

Sub Lieut A V Compbell has been promoted to the rank bf Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 14. 1094).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870, and April 30, 1877, Fleet Engineer R Burridge has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinry.

Oct 10 1895—Paymr S R Warm has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's (Oct 4.

Oct 11—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A St L Burrowes to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Edye, who remains supernumerary to the List whilst employed in the Naval Intelligence Department.

Oct 14—The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet:—G J M Rathbone, J Harvey, R E Vaughan, E H Rymer, C M Foot W H D Boyle W C Gardner R C K Lambert M C Allenby E A Thomas, H R Shipster, R W Myburgh, P A Bateman-Champain, F G Brine, Hon L J O Lambart, G H S Potter, C E W Paddoke, O M'D English.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following officers of the Mercantile Marine have been selected for commissions as Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Naval Reserve, to fill up the vacancies which will be caused by the transfer of Royal Naval Reserve officers to the supplementary list of Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, viz:—F M Sergeant, C S Gillard, F W Jones, H L Jenkins, J O Carter, R L Daniel, H Owen, C P Wilson, E N Reed, A H Reade, S G Stephens, J P Joues, W J Collom, F Thorndick, L E S Spicer, H N Tate, H Tronson, J J Cameron, T Golding, W R Holmes, P Underwood, R Andrews, A E S Hambleton, A A King, J M Pearson, J Hunter, A J Coad, T N Keen, A E Moserop, J J M Jardine, F Barnwell, J L Wadge, A F Smith, G F Morrison, W E G Craven, P H Milar, H J Boby, P H Rolle, C E Hodgson, D Thomas, W Naylor, G d A Hinde, G H Bevan, E E M'Neale, W G Churchill, F B Howarth, H G H Lewellin, H J Paterson, W H Thomas, H R East, W S Shelford, D R W Parsons, H Richmond, V F Buckland, R S Orrell, B C Alleyne, J G Grassam, D S Jones-Evans, J O Dolman, A R Yelliding, H J Brooks, E W Lovell, W R Le Mare, G W J Jenkins, P O Griffiths, P H Baker, P E Maclean, W F Cossey, R W G Lowe, C R Taylor, J C Kerkham, H Powell, F W Fairbank, A Collyer, H G H Pye, G H Jones, H B Wilson, F J B Ethering on, C F Laws, M F Berkeley, E J Miall, H G Philpott, T M Vincent, A W H Lear, T E Day, S A Smith, H A Cottrell, E H Evans, R H Fraser, D Berrie, G Cookson.

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SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark**, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

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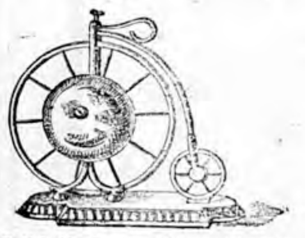
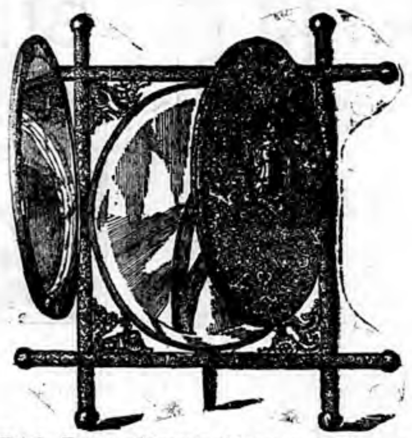


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

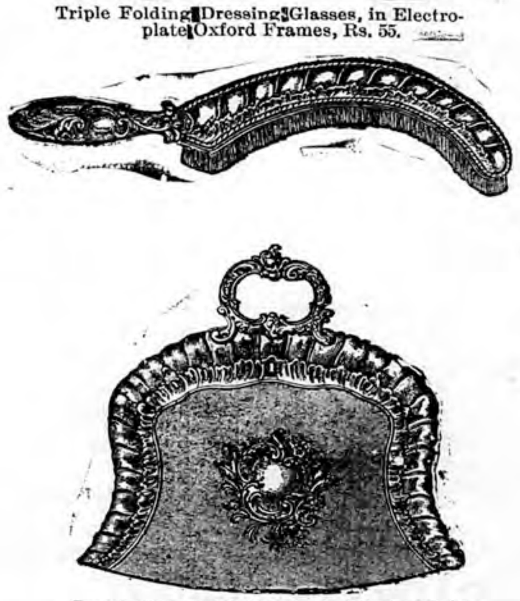
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

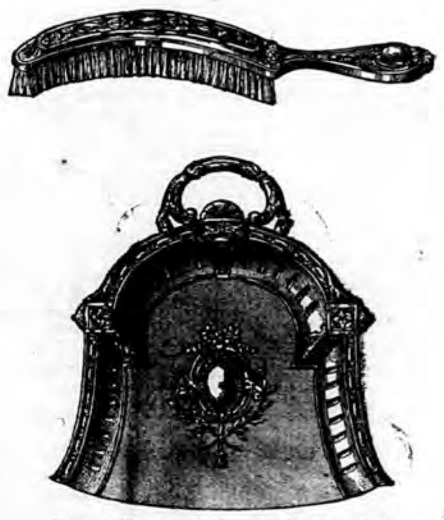
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

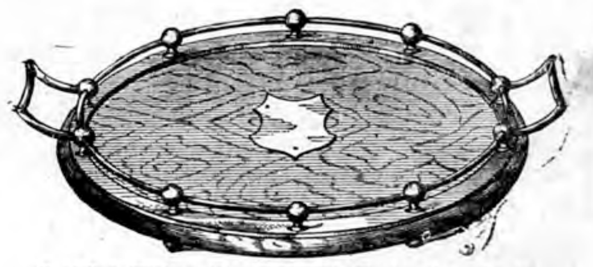


Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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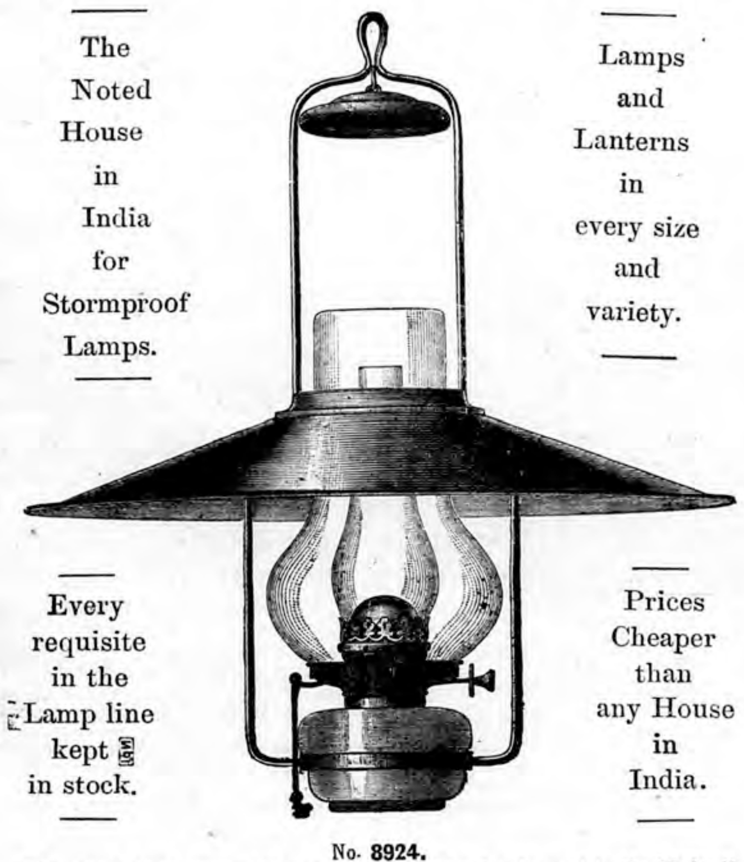

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